

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOLUME XIV.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1883.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

PRICE 5 CENTS

PEYTON H. SNOOK.

In my many year's experience in the Furniture trade I have never exhibited such a varied and extensive assortment. Walnut, Ebony, Mahogany, Cherry, Ash, Maple and Poplar Suites in endless variety, showing nearly 500 complete Suites.

Making by long odds the largest assortment of Furniture South of the Ohio river. These goods must be sold. My warehouses are crowded to overflowing and every department is filled with Furniture that must be removed.

Walnut Suites,
Walnut Suites,
Walnut Suites,
Mahogany Suites,
Mahogany Suites,
Mahogany Suites,
Ebony Suites,
Ebony Suites,
Ebony Suites,
Cherry Suites,
Cherry Suites,
Cherry Suites,
Ash Suites,
Ash Suites,
Ash Suites.

The handsomest line Sideboards
The cheapest line Wardrobes.
The largest line Marble Tables.
The finest line Book Cases.
The best line Lounges.
The most Elaborate Stock all
grades Furniture
In the South.

Elegant Parlor Suites \$50.00
Handsome Chambre Suites 25.00
Beautiful Hat Rack 7.50
Rich Lounges 5.00
2 HAVE 100 handsome Desks.

Very Cheap. Must be sold.
Don't buy a single article until
first getting my prices. The
only complete first-class stock
in Georgia.

500 French Comforts, wool
and cotton, something new.
P. H. SNOOK.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.
41 WHITEHALL ST.

Enters to give the greatest amount of satisfaction
for amount expended.



They give you clothes that cannot be distinguished
from the
BEST MERCHANT TAILOR'S GARMENTS

—AT—

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT LESS PRICE.

We have now in store:
MEN'S LIGHT WEIGHT OVERCOATS,
MEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT OVERCOATS,
YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS

—OF—

BEAUTIFUL STYLES.
UNDERWEAR

Of White and Colored Merino, Camel's Hair and
Balbriggan. Their

NECKWEAR AND FURNISHING STOCK
ARE ELEGANT.
—AND THEIR—

SHIRTS FIT PERFECTLY.

Goods sent out of the city on approval and return
Express paid.

NOVEMBER 1ST, 1883.

TO MY CUSTOMERS AND FRIENDS.
I HAVE SOLD MY GROCERY BUSINESS TO
MR. G. D. HARWELL, and take this opportunity to ask
those who are indebted to me to call at No. 102
Peachtree street and settle their accounts, as I need
the money for use in another business.

Respectfully, C. K. RUSZEE.

MILLINERY!

MISS MARY RYAN
45 Whitehall Street.

I RECEIVED DAILY A HANDSOME LINE
OF MILLINERY Goods, consisting of all the
NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON. Bonnets and
Hats Trimmed and Untrimmed. Plumes, Feathers,
and many new and fashionable articles just out.
Please call and examine her stock.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4, 1883.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

GATE CITY PRODUCE

AND

COTTON EXCHANGE,

Cor. Broad & Alabama Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

S. H. PHELAN, - - - Manager.

GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, STOCKS, COFFEE,

AND PETROLEUM,

CARRIED ON MARGIN FOR A COMMISSION.

The conservative management of this institution, as evidenced
by the past,

MAKES ITS CONTRACTS ABSOLUTELY SAFE.

Contracts of sufficient quantity to warrant, margined same as is done

In New York and Chicago Exchanges.

DAILY QUOTATIONS

SENT TO ANY ADDRESS UPON APPLICATION.

WOLFE,
THE BOSS GROCER,
55 WHITEHALL, 92 BROAD ST.

FLOUR. FLOUR. FLOUR.

So much has been said about this household commodity—at times a whole page of the Constitution was filled with the cry of Flour, but not a word was seen in this BOMBHELL about what makes good flour. I will tell you

LENOIR'S FLOUR

Is one of the best and most nutritious flours ever made, and its main reason is comprehensive to every housekeeper: 1. The Lenoir's Mills have been in existence since 1820. 2. Lenoir is situated in the Tennessee Valley, and this section is the granary of the South. 3. Lenoir's Mill controls the entire crop of wheat of that section of the country. 4. Lenoir's Mills use none but the best of wheat for their celebrated and renowned flour. 5. Lenoir's Flour is ground by the slow process, and not ground to death for the purpose of making a powder instead of flour, and thus retains its nutritious qualities. 6. Lenoir's Flour is always uniform and reliable.

Go to Dalton, Rome, Chattanooga, and the grocers will tell you that they cannot run their business without Lenoir's Flour. And why? Because it is not adulterated with talc, terra alba, alum and the like.

REMEMBER, THE BOSS FLOUR
and not a flour that will give satisfaction for two or three months, and then the customers must pay for the big advertisement. The dentist will tell you the great trouble in the decay of the teeth is caused by the use of adulterated flour, and the very best families in Atlanta will tell you that

WOLFE'S
LENOIR'S FLOUR CAN'T BE BEAT
And if you will give it a trial you will use no other. The best families in Atlanta will vouch for every word here stated, and Wolfe is the Sole Agent for Atlanta.

COFFEE! COFFEE! COFFEE!

Why will you buy poor coffee put up in packages and smeared over with a mess of starch, called patent process, when you can go to

Wolfe, the Leader of Low Prices, and buy your Coffees roasted fresh daily, and thousands of families in Atlanta will testify that Wolfe's Coffees are by far superior to those shipped here from foreign markets, and has defied all competition for the past eight years. Try it and be convinced. Also a mammoth line of

CANNED GOODS
such as California Pears, Apricots, Strawberries, Quinces, Eastern Corn, Peas, Tomatoes, Lunch Tongue, Ham, Turkeys, Game, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs in endless variety.
The Largest Stock in Atlanta
AT WOLFE'S,
85 Whitehall street and 92 Broad.
Send your orders by Telephone.

ABSOLUTE
SATISFACTION TO EVERYBODY.

I guarantee everything I sell. If, after you have bought a suit of Clothes, Hat, or any other article at my house, and have taken it home, you are not satisfied with it, you can return the same, if unruined, at any time within ten days from date of purchase and have your money refunded.

I endeavor to sell nothing but good goods, and to give the best goods possible to be sold for the money. However, my judgment is not infallible, and if, after anything has been bought of me and worn out, and I am convinced it was not worth the price paid for it, I will make it good.

I trust under these absolute pledges you can come and buy in perfect confidence.

The reputation of my house, I think, is a sufficient guarantee of good faith on my part. No house shall sell cheaper than I do. Rest assured of that fact. Come along, or send your children. They can buy as cheap as you or anybody else.

A. O. M. GAY,
CLOTHIER, HATTER & MERCHANT TAILOR

37 Peachtree Street.

ATLANTA, GA.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER FROM THE JUDGE
of the superior court of the Flint judicial circuit appointing the undersigned as commissioners for the purpose of conducting the sale of the property described as follows, to be sold before the courthouse door in the city of Covington, Newton county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale, on the 1st day of January next, for the sum of one hundred dollars per acre, or less, for any body of land known as the Longwood Farm, in said county, being the place where Walter B. Perry, Sr., resided at the time of his death, lying about six miles east of Covington, and bounded on the west by the public roads leading from Covington to Madison and from Covington to Newborn. Each farm contains ample wood land and are all well watered. No better or more eligible place for a residence has ever been offered to the people of middle Georgia than this to secure good and comfortable homes in one of the best and most desirable neighborhoods in the state. The property is well located and may be seen by calling at the ordinary's office in said county. Terms of sale one-third (1/3) cash, balance one and two years with interest at the rate of eight (8) percent per annum, to be paid on the 1st day of Wednesday the 5th day of December, 1883, at the residence of the late Walter B. Perry, deceased, all the personal property, consisting of one horse, a team of mules, a plow, a harrow, two cotton gins, one two-horse wagon, two buggies and a lot of household and kitchen furniture. Terms of last sale cash, October 24th, 1883. PLEASED BY THE
HENRY L. GREEN
WILLIAM J. SOCKWELL,
Commissioners.

THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

THE OLD CITY AND THE NEW, OR
SUBURBAN.The Museums of the Louvre—The Hotel de Ville—The
Ruins of the Tuilleries—The Champs Elysees—
The Arc de Triomphe—The Splendor
and Grandeur of the Siere, etc.

One of the most prominent characteristics of all European cities is the great difference in mode of building between the old or inner city and the new or suburban part. The former is closely built, with narrow, crooked streets, commonly paved with cobble stones; the alleys are usually too narrow to permit the passage of vehicles, and there is a risk of stifling oppressiveness to the American who attempts to tread these damp, sunless avenues of communication, which can hardly impress him favorably with medieval architecture. In very many of these old towns the original walls of circumspection still stand, and are pierced at the end of the principal streets by gateways—the gates have long since vanished, which lead into the suburbs. This outer wall in many of the larger cities has either been leveled to make room for a street which runs around the old city, or the street has been laid out on the outside of the wall where a considerable space was left free of houses which might serve as barracks or defenses for a besieging enemy. This outer circle often, as at Vienna, furnishes the widest and finest boulevard in the city. The Paris of to-day is, however, an exception to this rule. Since the days of Francis I, more than three centuries ago, too many powerful and absolute masters have been tearing down, and rebuilding or remodelling the French capital according to their own sweet wills, to allow much of the medieval city to remain.

Henry IV, Louis XIV and the two Napoleons, have been the chief builders of modern Paris. Revolutions and fires have also done their part in the destruction of the old city, so that although the city can date back as far as Julius Caesar, and the emperors Constantine and the Apostle Julian did much to build it up a Roman model, yet to-day Paris has less of the stamp of antiquity upon her than many a town with not a hundredth of her population. The oldest part of the city is that which is situated upon the island in the eastern part of the city. This part, which is called the Cite, was the political and ecclesiastical center of the city until a few hundred years ago. This island was virtual capital of the province for many years, though Paris could hardly be called the capital of France until the time of Hugh Capet, near the end of the tenth century. Charlemagne had a special partiality for Aix la Chapelle where his bones now repose, and various other cities had places where the migratory sovereigns were in the habit of taking up their temporary residence.

But when Paris began to be distinctively recognized as the capital of a great nation a group of royal and ecclesiastical buildings began to rise from the soil of the site. Such were the palais du Jus- tice, since 1443 the seat of the parliament, though the original building was long ago swept away by conflagration; the celebrated churches of Notre Dame, which dates from the twelfth century, and St. Chapelle, which is nearly a century later. On this same little island is also the Hotel Dieu, which probably may seem to an American a singular name for an immense hospital; the mosque stands some distance behind Notre Dame. Some readers may not know that the mosque is a building in which bodies which are taken from the river are kept for three days for recognition by their friends. Sometimes near a thousand corpses are taken from the river in the course of a single year, no small number being the victims of self destruction, for paradoxical as it seems, Paris is almost as conspicuous for suicides as for gayety. Many a man and woman too, who has burnt out the vitality and buoyancy of nature in the wild excesses of the capital, puts a period to a miserable existence by leaping from one of the numerous bridges which span the Seine. In fact so common is suicide here that guardsmen are stationed about the bridges to watch and prevent, if possible, those who seem to be seeking self destruction. Many an instructive lesson might be drawn as to human life and destiny from the morgue and the bridges of Paris.

But the center of attraction in the city has gradually moved down the right bank of the river. From the Hotel de Ville, which lies opposite the cte and on the mainland, to the place de l'Etale, in which stands the Arc de Triomphe, a distance of between three and four miles, the points of chief interest to most visitors will be found. Following this direction we have for our starting point the Hotel de Ville, so famous in the days of the revolution as the rallying place of the republicans, while the focus of the royalists was in the Louvre just below. One can hardly now bring himself in reality to imagine the furious crowds which, in 1789, filled the squares around the Hotel de Ville, shouting for arms and clamoring to be led against their king. In every direction the streets are blocked and egress is cut off. Poor Louis XVI. On him and his family are to be visited the sins of all the boursous, and the remaining years of his reign will be little more than a farce.

Half a mile below the Hotel de Ville, following the Rivoli, we come to the Louvre, the old national palace of France. The buildings of the ancient Louvre were long ago torn away by Francis I, and is therefore, in its oldest parts, about 350 years old. The Louvre and the Tuilleries were connected by a gallery begun by the first Napoleon and completed by the third. The two palaces, with the connecting gallery cover, or enclose, nearly fifty acres of land.

Although the museums of the Louvre are perhaps next to those of the Vatican in the richness of their contents, yet dark shadows seem to brood over the palace and the place, for here began that most infernal of modern massacres, the butchery of the Huguenots on St. Bartholomew's eve in 1572. One can hardly think of the Louvre without associating it with that female monster Catherine de Medici, whose crimes have darkened the name of Medici, until we almost forget how much we owe to a Lorenzo and a Cosmo de Medici for their brilliant services to art and learning in the beginning of the Renaissance, and we think only of the name in connection with the French queen regent, the doubly accursed Catherine.

From a window in this palace the wretched king is said, with his own hand, to have shot some of his unfeeling subjects; but the Nemesis was following hard on his track, and hardly two years later he ended his miserable existence in a grotto of remorse.

As it shall be no part of these letters to weary the reader with any of the details of architectural dimensions, since such minutiae can only be grasped by laborious mental effort, I will not dwell longer upon the Louvre. Of course every reader knows that the Tuilleries palace was laid in ruins in 1871. Nothing has been done toward rebuilding. The communists had resolved to destroy all the principal buildings in Paris and had prepared powder and petroleum to aid in the destruction, although they knew full well that the city must perish also if their plans could be carried out. The remembrance of these things may serve to show us what hold the demon has upon this most elegant capital of Europe. We must not fancy that this power of evil is in anywise subdued in the hearts of the polite Parisians. Just now the hatred of the Germans is the ruling political passion in their hearts, and should war be suddenly declared with their neighbors over the Rhine and an occasion offer for a popular outbreak the personal safety of the German residents of Paris would probably be very precarious. This intense hatred against the Germans will probably be satisfied with nothing short of actual hostilities at an early day, and a direful day will most likely be for France; for when one has examined the military footing of the two nations, and when he reflects upon Germany's splendid army, with the devotion to Fatherland which pervades every class of society, and when he

compares the splendid physique of the German soldiers and their perfect discipline with the little, merciful Parisian, the comparison, so far as all soldierly qualities are concerned, becomes little more than a contrast. Since Napoleon put the French nation on a military footing, and by years of drill, made them a nation of soldiers, they now have largely degenerated and the material for an army one sees in vain. But all the worse, for the infatuated French are perfectly convinced of their ability to avenge Sedan and cope with Germany on the Rhine. Only under a great military chieftain who shall be a military despot, could France ever hope for success, and disorganized as she is and full of parties and intrigues, defeat is hardly less certain than the beginning of hostilities.

Below the ruins of the Tuilleries are the extensive gardens which once belonged to that palace. The artistic taste of the French has been for many years improving these gardens and in them and in the Champs Elysees (or Champs d'Elysees) below, a large force of bands is constantly employed. Here are the most frequented resorts of Paris's gay maidens and in bright weather a multitude of people may always be seen promenading or loitering in these handsome grounds. But I was much disappointed here in one respect, at least, viz: in the growth, or rather the lack of growth of the trees. When I was last in Paris, ten years ago, it seemed to me that if the trees could be induced to grow to a respectable size the Champs Elysees and the Elysian "Gardens of the Tuilleries" would be the finest pleasure grounds on the continent. But the art of tree culture seems here to fail; the trees have certainly not grown since that time, and very many of them are dying or are being replaced with others. The same is true of the boulevards. Not a respectable tree meets the eye anywhere; a stout man might carry an average tree on his shoulder and there seems no likelihood of future growth; at all events I am satisfied that the last ten years have added nothing to the size of the * of our magnificent forest scenery to be found in Europe. No boulevard in Paris can, in natural beauty, equal some of our American streets, e.g. Green street in Augusta, or Bull street in Savannah, and no park in any European capital equals some of our finest city parks in America. In all these foreign parks and streets there are lacking that depth of shade and richness of colors which, added to size and symmetry, make our forest trees so beautiful. Although the hand of man has done much to adorn the gardens of the Tuilleries and the Champs Elysees, yet they must always be wanting in some of the principal features which make up the beauty of real pleasure grounds when most perfectly adorned. Americans who perpetually harp upon the superiority of foreign scenery may well remember some of the unappraising excellencies of their own land.

At the end of the Champs Elysees is the wide and splendidly adorned Place de la Concorde, in the center of which stands the fin of all the Egyptian obelisks which have ever been brought to Europe. It marks the site of the guillotine, where Louis XVI. and, afterwards, his unfortunate queen, Marie Antoinette, were put to death. How many distinguished men and women, too, laid their heads upon the block in this square which seems so appropriately named the Place de la Concorde. How much satisfaction it affords us to know that only a few months later Danton and St. Chapelle, which is nearly a century later. On this same little island is also the Hotel Dieu, which probably may seem to an American a singular name for an immense hospital; the mosque stands some distance behind Notre Dame. Some readers may not know that the mosque is a building in which bodies which are taken from the river are kept for three days for recognition by their friends. Sometimes near a thousand corpses are taken from the river in the course of a single year, no small number being the victims of self destruction, for paradoxical as it seems, Paris is almost as conspicuous for suicides as for gayety. Many a man and woman too, who has burnt out the vitality and buoyancy of nature in the wild excesses of the capital, puts a period to a miserable existence by leaping from one of the numerous bridges which span the Seine. In fact so common is suicide here that guardsmen are stationed about the bridges to watch and prevent, if possible, those who seem to be seeking self destruction. Many an instructive lesson might be drawn as to human life and destiny from the morgue and the bridges of Paris.

Beyond the Louvre the Bois de Boulogne, where the art of man has labored to open a large park in a natural wood. Very many foreign trees have been added, spacious avenues and drives lead in every direction, and little lakes and waterfalls help to beautify the grounds. Still the same objection meets us—diminutive trees and a naturally poor soil. A hippodrome runs through part of the wood and affords the young bloods of Paris an opportunity to display their horsemanship. If such riding as one sees here ought to be dignified with the name of horsemanship. About the only gait which they seem to cultivate is the bob-up-and-down English trot, the most painfully amusing of all gaits. The young swell wears a short coat, a cap, or jockey hat, and a pair of boots, whose tops reach considerably above his knees, his pants being thrust in. Thus equipped and laboring under the delusion that he is riding, he bolts up like an automaton at every spring of the horse, and looks less graceful than the Arab, who, in ornate trousers, whose legs divide at the knees, tries to ride astride a pack on top of a dormitory. At present ranger could unhorse a troop of such riders.

But in the splendor of their shops the Parisians are not to be equaled; some of them along the Rivoli and the Boulevard des Italiens are indeed magnificent, and when lighted at night the effect is grand. One of the most striking differences between Paris and London is in the kind of trade in which they are respectively engaged. The Strand and other principal streets in London are perpetually blocked by heavy wagons, drays, etc., all loaded with heavy freights, either of raw material, as cotton bales, etc., or with the heavier classes of manufactured goods. In Paris, on the contrary, almost nothing of this trade is to be seen. The wide streets are crowded, it is true, with vehicles, but they are the carriages in which the population are indulging in morning or afternoon rides. The gay Parisians seem determined to keep as far as possible from their cars the sound of cotton mills, iron furnaces and such like. They manufacture kid gloves, lace, etc., but do not care to indulge in anything heavier than carpet weaving and similar handicrafts.

One of the common delusions of Americans is, that all kinds of goods, especially those of French manufacture, are to be purchased very cheap in Paris. The fact is that probably in no other large city of Europe are bargains so hard to be driven. Lyons silk can be bought for less in London, and, I doubt not, often in New York, than in Paris, though they cost in Paris. The Parisians do not understand the art of real trade. They have had the singular fortune to live on the fancies and fashions of the wealthy and the well-to-do classes of other lands, chiefly of America and England who have stuck little at prices so the Paris brand was upon their purchases. Thus Paris enjoys a monopoly of her own name which causes her citizens to despise competition. The Parisians, too, stay at home. Why should they leave their city? Is not Paris the center of the universe? How often does one meet with a Parisian abroad? For every napoleon which the Parisian traveller spends in London the Londoners spend fifty pounds in Paris. Paris really has to look to foreign lands for her support. "These fellows don't understand the laws of trade," said a resident English merchant to me one day in Paris. "Why can't I go?" he continued, "to London, pay first class fare for the round trip and save money, even if I wish to purchase nothing but two ordinary sets of clothing." Strange as it may seem, I have no doubt this merchant was right.

But my reader has perhaps had enough of this oila porda for a single sitting. R. A. SCOTT.
Emory College, Octob'r 30, 1855.
Old Wilkes Ahead.
From the New York World.

Colonel Hill, of Wilkes county, Georgia, has left a fortune of \$700,000, made at farming. General Bob Toombs and his brother Gabriel, each worth over half a million made in the same way, live in the same county. Good soul, young man!

WHERE'S YOUR HAT?

PERHAPS YOUR NEIGHBOR IS WEARING IT.

Veteran Collector of Antiquated "Hats" Discloses What Successes in Old Hats—Supernatural Sayings Made Frescoes Some Times Found in Them; Lutong.

From the Chicago Herald.

The conundrum was lately propounded: What becomes of all the old hats? Numerous were the hypotheses that were advanced in answer to this, but nobody could tell exactly. Every one knows that in this city alone every year probably a million or more of hats are worn out and cast off, thrown into the street, left at the hat store where a new covering for the pate was bought, "toted" off with the garbage, sweepings and other refuse, intimately mixed up with the ashes of decayed hopes and the kitchen stove, and thus exhibited to an unfeling world on top of the barrel on the sidewalk—in short, discarded forever by their late owners. Forever? That is the question, and the Herald reporter was depated yesterday to fathom this interesting and hitherto unsolved question from its inception to its utmost depths. He strayed through a maze of a man whose very heart strings were wrapped around "old hats." His name is Mendelsohn. "Though like his illustrious namesake, a descendant of Alsatia, this Chicago Mendelsohn is not at all musically inclined. Oh, no; he is not that kind of a man. His aim and purpose in life is to buy and sell old hats. He has bought and sold many thousands of them, and in Chicago he enjoys the proud distinction of being the pioneer, the oldest veteran in his line of business. The children on the north side know him especially well, and the appearance of this tall and gaunt person, the face deeply marked with wrinkles, ears, and in Chicago he enjoys the proud distinction of being the pioneer, the oldest veteran in his line of business. The children on the north side know him especially well, and the appearance of this tall and gaunt person, the face deeply marked with wrinkles, ears, and in Chicago he enjoys the proud distinction of being the pioneer, the oldest veteran in his line of business. 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TOBACCO.

THE STUDIES OF A COSMOPOLITAN SMOKER.

Varieties of the Indian Weed—The Worst Specimens in the World—See Sand Smoked by Boers, Cimarron and Red Indians—A Variety of Well Known Brands Now Used.

From the St. James Gazette.

I have smoked tobacco of many of the out-of-the-way kinds in many out-of-the-way places; and, recalling them as well as I can to my mind's nose, the blended reminiscence is such as to make me think that good smoking is only possible in the centers of civilization. Of course, if you are intimate, in Cuba, with a Cuban planter, and can enjoy in his veranda one of those green, limp Havanas which never reach the lips of the European millionaire, you are in possession of a luxury that even London is powerless to bestow. But here, I think, is the one, and only one, exception to my rule—that the best of smoking means the best of everything else, and that the further you recede from good government, good manners, good anything—except, perhaps, scenery and all round sport—the further you recede from good tobacco. In the course of my travels up and down the earth, I have blown clouds—the white puffs of Sirach, the brown, the black, the Hindostan and with the Red Indian of the far west, with the Chinaman and the Mexican, with the Kaffir and the negro, with Boer, Africander and Creole, with Turks and Egyptian, Mormon and Gentile, with Hindoo, Mahomedan, Buddhist and idolater, with black and brown, red, yellow and even piebald (two Malagasy boatmen at reunion were as checker'd as circus horses); and I must confess that some of the ideas of tobacco that I have encountered have been so pathetic in their aboriginal crudity that I could hardly wait for my brother to come. But compassion is very often misplaced, and it is a good traveler's rule to reserve pearls for those who appreciate them. Thus, a native of India will not smoke your tobacco, even if he will take it at all, till he has mashed it up with molasses and musk. Share the contents of your pouch with a red Indian, and the untutored child of the prairie will forthwith mix it up with other vegetables to make it go further. The Africander despises what you smoke; the Chinaman calls it hay. For tastes in tobacco differ as much as tastes in personal beauty, and each thinks that which he is accustomed to the best.

A CHINESE BELLE.

From the New York Exchange.

"Cary Me Back to Old Corea," "Marching Through Tonquin," "The Celestial Slimes Are Out To-night," and other Chinese melodies were played nightily under the window of the Chinese city hall. The serenades were not tendered to Mayor Dog Hop, who lives there, but to his niece from Canton, Soi Sui Ming, a young and giddy Chinese girl.

She had but recently arrived in New York on a visit to her uncle. She had been a belle in a Chinese village of 150,000 inhabitants, Soi Sui Ming, a young and giddy Chinese girl, rather than a blonde, she had a brilliant diagonal eye, and her figure was all that might be desired. She had been educated at the boarding school of the Misses Lum, in Canton, and spoke Korean and Japanese with ease and fluency. Her mother did not accompany her to this country.

Twenty Chinese slimes called on her the day of her arrival. The daily Chinese American printed a three-column article diagonally across its front page comparing her to Mrs. Langtry. A queen in the new Chinese pack of cards was depicted after her.

In China she had been courted by an old general of sixteen years' standing, the intermediary of a handsome youth of eighteen years, whom she had never seen, and whose photo apn was denied her. She had not been in New York a week when a score of the swellest Chinese young men in Mott street were her suitors. She liked the American method of courtship. Among her beauties was the bald-headed Chinaman, who wore an artificial pig-tail. She was "struck" on Chinese schoolmaster, who came each evening to recite to her from the 27,000 verses he knew of a Chinese epic. She liked the Chinese tenor who would sing at 2 o'clock every morning under her window. One day she received a perfectly perfumed note, embazoned on one corner with a coat of arms consisting of a McKinnon pen and a barrel of ink.

It was written by Mr. Chocolate Caramel, the poet. Miss Ming was deeply touched by the tenderness. She met Mr. Caramel several times in the parlors of the Chinese Lotus club. Mayor Hop vainly lectured her on the folly of marrying a man who wrote poetry at five cents a ream. He pointed her to Mr. One Lung, the owner of the Chinese restaurant.

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Last week Mr. Caramel sold a barrel of his poetry to the Chinese American and appeared next day in a new pair of shoes and a new coat. He seemed to have considerable money about him. At ten o'clock last night a Chatham-square funeral coach, drawn by two piebald horses, went slowly up Mott street. Mr. Caramel was on top of the coach. In front of Mayor Hop's palatial residence in the city hall the conveyance stopped. The poet got off the roof with bamboo ladder. He placed it carefully against the window of the mayor's state chamber. All was silent. Faintly floated up to the window the words of the song:

"I am a poor old Mongolian
And they call him One Lung
And he has no pig-tail."

A face appeared at the window. At first it looked like Dog Hop. It was Dog Hop. Mr. Caramel sank to the pavement. He fell into the area-way. The mayor had on his purple night gown, and had just arisen from his couch. He looked out of the window a moment and disappeared. Mr. Caramel had put his ladder at the wrong window. He shifted it to another. The wash was raised. Miss Soi Sui Ming, the Chinese tenor, was the sinner. Lightly she stepped on the ladder. Piebald went with her dainty sabots down it. The celestial runaway fell down the last three rounds of the ladder into her Caramel's arms. The pair jumped in the o of the coach. The driver on the box twisted his pig-tail tighter and lashed his horses toward the Roosevelt street ferry. The coach knocked over an apple stand at the Bowery, and went down Catherine-st, like a fish. At Oak-st, it ran over an Italian organ grinder. At Pearl-st, it knocked down a corner-player—and killed him. Sergeant Slattery, of the River Squad, says the coach crossed West st., and got on the ferryboat just as the door closed. The Chinese coachman lost his way in Brooklyn, and the horseless went galloping past Calvary, Greenwood, Cypress Hill, the evergreens and all the cemeteries in the neighborhood of the city. Once the coach lost a wheel, but it was running at such speed that the loss was not discovered till some time after. Half an hour was spent in hunting for the missing wheel. Again the vehicle broke down, and a blacksmith had to be aroused at two in the morning to repair it. After four hours of valuable time were consumed in this way. The occupants of the coach became very anxious. A quarter to four o'clock the coachman, who was hopelessly lost, found himself within half a block of Fulton Ferry.

An hour passed after the elopement before Mayor Hop discovered that his pretty niece had flown. He rushed into the street, where he met Sheriff One Lung. That official told him in a few hurried words what had happened, and advised him to get Billy Gray's fast horse and follow the couple. Mayor Hop obtained the spirited animal and started in hot pursuit. The last seen of the Chinese mayor—who wholly failed to notice his steed, was going at a furious gallop toward the Eclipse track on Long Island. The Chinaman, breaking from all restraint, got on the famous old course and galloped around and around it, with Dog Hop on his back. He had covered the track twenty-seven times when it grew gray in the east.

A Bull Movement in Blondes. From the Chicago Herald.

The "man with a black mustache" is always suspected when a mysterious murder takes place. He was seen in Connecticut when Jenie Cramer died and later when Rose Ambler terminated her earthly career. Now there are people in Lincoln, Illinois, who saw him hanging around that town the night before Zora Burns was murdered. The black mustached man must go.

excellent, being the best Havana or Virginia leaf run wild, but without curing or preparation of any kind is naturally coarse and acrid. The negro, however, likes it, and consumes his home rolled cigars in unstinted abundance.

HAIJI NASIM, THE CIGARETTE MAKER.

During the bombardment of Alexandria one of the houses that suffered severely was that of Haji Nasim, the cigarette manufacturer. But he improvised temporary quarters, and in a jury rigged sort of way managed to keep his business going, though the presence of so many British officers created. And what superb cigarettes the old Haji made! I remember sitting with him one evening smoking, overlooking the bombarded square, and listening to his reminiscences of Alexandria's temporal acts; he told me among other things, that one of the best judges of tobacco he had ever known was the late sultan. And he clapped his hands, and a girl brought him a box of his majesty's private brand, the Sultan, and I certainly found it the daintiest, most ladylike smoking. But in the evening I unrolled a couple and charged my Turkish pipe—a large amber bead for mouthpiece, Je-samine stem, and bowl of damascened clay—with the contents; and when I had flushed the pipe it was the ghost of tobacco I never smoked only the ghost of tobacco, a mere adumbration of the weed. Fairies, if they smoke at all, probably smoke Sultans.

But as this paper seems to have concerned itself chiefly with criticisms of others' tobacco, I ought in fairness to add that the very worst tobacco I ever put into a pipe—worse than the Boer, worse than the Chinese—was some of my own growing and manufacture. When in India I was permitted to assist at the public cost in some experiments in tobacco cultivation, and for my own hobby I planted Guatemala, some result was attained, though dubious. I distributed it all among my servants; and they puffed wretchedly, out of respect to me, smoked it. But it took them months to finish five pounds. I thought I should never have smelt the last of it.

A CHINESE BELLE.

IT IS DIFFICULT TO GIVE IN A DOZEN LINES THE REASONS WHY TARRANT'S SETZLER APERTIF SHOULD BE PREFERRED AS A CORRECTIVE AND ALTERNATIVE TO EVERY OTHER MEDICINE IN USE. FIRSTLY, IT ALLEYS FEVER; SECONDLY, IT CLEANSES THE BOWELS WITHOUT VIOLENCE OR PAIN; THIRDLY, IT TONES THE STOMACH; FOURTHLY, IT REGULATES THE FLOW OF BILE; FIFTHLY, IT PROMOTES HEALTHY PERSPIRATION; SIXTHLY, IT RELIEVES THE SYSTEM FROM UNWHOLESOUM HUMORS; SEVENTHLY, IT ANESTHESIZES THE NERVES; EIGHTHLY, IT ACTS UPON THE BLOOD AS A DEPURANT; AND LASTLY, IT FORMS ONE OF THE MOST DELICIOUS, COOLING DRAUGHTS THAT EVER PASSED DOWN THE THROAT OF AN INVALID, SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

COMMON SENSE COMPRESSED.

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OLD GEORGIA.

Forty Years Ago in Elbert
and Wilkes.

TOOMBS, STEPHENS, THOMAS.

The Men Upon Whose Eloquence
the People Hung.

THE RURAL LIFE OF LONG AGO.

Scenes on the Stump, in the Field
and by the H'a'th.

By Captain E. A. Pace, of Seneca, S. C.

Written for The Constitution.

When a person gets to be fifty years old, his mind has a tendency to go back and call up the incidents of his past life. In youth we all look forward, and I often think that at fifty we get to be like old mules, we all look back, and we ought to wear blind bladders. I suppose it is nature for I often look back and my mind turns to times, incidents and persons of my boyhood and manhood days in old Elbert, and thinking, involuntarily comes up that passage—“So—”

“Brothers there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,

This is my own, my native land.”

It may not be interesting to the general reader, but a good many will enjoy it, and it is a melancholy pleasure to me, as I recall them and try to relate them in my simple way. I have often thought in my wandering that the brightest spot on earth was old Elbert. The above extract of Scott's I have always thought embodied everything that constituted a true man, and the latter part of it is something I can't conceive of, but puts in “it” to it, as though there could be such an one. I don't think that there was ever such a creature. I always thought that the sun was brighter, everything prettier than anywhere else, and the young men of my day and time were just as bad about it as #am. We all thought our girls were the prettiest and sweetest, that we had the best old men and old women, that our rich men were richer than anybody else. We lived in a land of milk and honey. Nobody in the country would dispute the fact that Esquire Rucker was the richest man in the world. I would name the prettiest lady, but that would cause trouble. Our horses were fine, our cows gave more milk, although the Jersey craze was not on us; in fact we were taught from our infancy that nothing in old Elbert could be exceeded, and last but not least, Johnathan Nelms's corn whisky. Esquire Rucker used to call it “Plus quam perfectum” and frequently said “If the gods could get enough of it they would forsake their neart.” It was good and no mistake.

I.

Elbert County Pride.
Right here I will tell a joke on two Elbert county men. It is all truth, and will be acknowledged by the parties themselves. As I have stated, we Elbert county people had a great deal of self importance, native born, could not help it. Well, while we were in the ditches around Atlanta, Dun Blackwell and Elbert Rucker came by where I was. Dun said they were going into the city to get some whisky, and when they came back, world stop and give me a smile. I knew they had no money, and I asked how they expected to get it. They said they had spent all they had with a fellow in town and he was very clever and they were Elbert county people and could get in on credit. They had gone some time when Dun came up by himself; he had the most woe-begone expression on his face that it started me, and I asked what was the matter, where was Elbert, is he dead? (Shells were all the time dropping in the city). I was frightened. Dun took me off to one side and said, with tears streaming down his cheeks, “Elbert is not dead; we failed to get the whisky.” Bad indeed. I asked the cause. He said if I would say anything about it he would tell me. I promised. He said that they went up and asked for a pint and promised to pay next day. The fellow refused. Dun said he was so astonished that he launched out, told the fellow that his friend Rucker was the owner of four hundred slaves, thousands of acres of land, bank and railroad stock without estimate, and was the owner of the whole town of Buckersville. The fellow said, “Gentlemen, when you give twenty dollars I will give you a pint of whisky.” They were completely dumbfounded, and as Dun said, concluded to leave such a d—d fool, and had started, when a bright thought struck him. He had often heard Elbert speak, and he thought that if he would try his oratory on him they would succeed. They went back and Elbert opened. He spoke about all a'gour; told the fellow that his friend Blackwell was a man by means; owned a plantation in Hart also in Lincoln; that his father was senator from the #1 senatorial district. His argument was exhaustive, unanswerable and to the point (nint) all the way through, but the fellow's heart was like adamant. With perfect coolness he told them he had no doubt but what every word they said was true but “when they gave him twenty dollars he would give them a pint of whisky.”

I have often thought that fellow ought to have been hung. How anyone could resist Elbert's appeal I can't see, and especially for such a cause. We have met and laughed often over this occurrence after. It cut our combs considerably, the idea of an Elbert county man not being able to get credit for a pint of whisky, and especially our rich man Rucker. It was degrading we thought, and for a long time we kept it to ourselves.

II.

Elbert Polities.
Elbert county, up to the advent of knownothings, was like a jug handle, as far as politics was concerned. It was whig all the time. Out of a voting population of about twelve or thirteen hundred, only about two hundred democrats. It was especially partial to Mr. Toombs. When he was promoted to the senate, the state was redistricted, and Elbert county was thrown in the old eighth. The friendship between Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens was so great that good many asserted that it was gerrymandered by those two great men, so as to let Mr. Stephens have an easier time. It was rather tight polling in his district, then the seventh. It was said after everything was fixed up that Mr. Toombs said to Mr. Stephens, “Now Alec, you have a life time seat in congress.” Whether he said it or not, it was the truth. Under every and all circumstances Elbert county remained true to those two men. It was Mr. Toombs's property as much so as any he paid tax in Wilkes, and right nobly he fulfilled every pledge he made, and their confidence has never wavered. While the yanks were after him, he rode around among his friends as though nothing was the matter. Negroes and all saw him, but no betrayal, nothing disloyal even was thought of. Although one of the highest Masons in this country he first saw light in the lodgeroom, in broad day light in Elberton, while the yanks were hunting him in every direction. It proves that we El-

bert county people, although not the smartest nor the neatest (as we have found out) know a good thing when we see it, and we are always ready and willing to protect a friend and stand by him under any and all circumstances.

Mr. Stephens has almost been equally popular with Mr. Toombs. When the white party fell to pieces the know-nothing sprang up. The white party of Elbert was for a while at sea, but at last fell in with the know-nothings—a few went to the democrats. Mr. Stephens went also. When the campaign opened Mr. S. made his celebrated “skillet” speech at Lexington. He was to speak next at Elberton. Mr. S. was giving the know-nothings particular fits; desertions from their ranks were frequent, and they were very much exercised in Elbert. Among the number was my old Uncle W. O. Tate; he had always been a whig; he said he would be anything rather than a democrat; his faith up to that time in Mr. Toombs and Mr. Stephens was unbounded, they were personally close friends; he had often said that he would follow Toombs and Stephens to the devil. When Mr. Stephens came to speak in Elberton, I tell you, he made the wool fly. My uncle would not go to hear him; the next day after the speaking we went up to town together; as we passed Judge Thomas's place Mr. S. and Judge T. were in the piazza, and Mr. S. asked if that was not the two Tates; the judge said it was, and they sent for us. We went down, and after a handshaking, Mr. S. said to my uncle: “Old friend, I have been coming to Elbert for nearly a quarter of a century, and it is the first time I ever came to address the people, but what your name headed the list of committee on invitation. You have often said that you would follow Mr. Toombs and myself to the devil. How is this?” My uncle was stumped for awhile, but quickly replied: “That's so; I tell you that I would follow you to the democratic party, and d—d if I do!” Then there was general laughter, and Mr. S. enjoyed it a great deal. He spoke to me about it during the war, and said he never had anything to happen to him.

A KNOW-NOTHING FORT.

After his speech the know-nothings were very much excited, they knew that any number were leaving their ranks, and they held a meeting that night to see what was to be done. Mr. S. would speak in a day or two at Buckersville, in the same county, and something must be done. They wanted to find a man to reply to him at Buckersville, but found it a hard master, but after awhile, that good and popular man, Major Robert Hester, said he would try it and do the best he could, but, says he, “I know I will get a terrible thrashing. At the time of the speaking the know-nothings gathered in from everywhere so as to help the major by their presence as much as possible. Mr. S. spoke first and I tell you he made one of those ringing speeches that, at that day, he could make when the occasion required. At the close Major Hester rose, greeted by a tremendous applause with such expressions as, “go it Bob, let him have it,” etc. The major was doing splendidly when Mr. S. desired to ask him a question. Major H. granted the request. Mr. S. said, “Mr. Hester, suppose you were living in Illinois, and that you retained your southern feelings on slavery. In the election that will be held there for congress there is Trumbull, abolition knownothing, and Richardson, southern democrat. With your oath as a know-nothing, and your feelings as a southern man, who would you vote for?” The audience thought the major gone, thought there was no hope for him, but he was equal to the occasion. He rose to his full height, and in a loud voice said: “I would do as you said you would do the other day at Lexington. I would let every man ‘tote his own skillet.’ If ever you heard shouts of laughter it was then. It was a long time before Major H. could proceed, it seemed that Mr. S. enjoyed it as much as any of them. In the election the county went democratic by a small majority. I was in town when the result was declared. There was very little excitement, only among the #ow democrats. The old white who had voted the ticket looked as though they wished they hadn't. I heard a hurrahing on the west side of the public square and I went to see what it was. I found it came from Major Teasley. I spoke to him and asked what was the master. “Ain't you right, Major.” “Yes,” he said, “I was born and raised to dance the square dance, and everything went off very well.”

OH, FOR THE OLD TIME “SPIRITS.”
I recall thousands of incidents of similar character, and right here lets look at this thing a little. As I said at that time we would meet all the young men drinking freely, but not one fuss did ever occur. What makes the difference between them and now? You put a crowd of twenty-five or thirty young men together and frolic and carouse as we did then, something is said that some body don't like, and then in comes that hip pocket attachment. What is it? Is it that we were not so particular as to what was an insult? or was our whisky better than now? I give whisky the credit. A man now never gets drunk, a drunken man is all fun, ready for a joke, hard to make mad, or at least, that was the way with them, but now instead of getting drunk, he becomes a maniac, and it is all owing to the revenue laws. If they would let every man “bile his whisky,” we would have less drunkenness, better whisky, our lunatic asylums would have less inmates. The government that does nothing to give the people good morals, and good health, I don't think worthy the support of the people. I hold that free whisky means good morals, good health and less crime. I am now living in a prohibition town, you can only get it by a certificate from a practicing physician, and it is a sad commentary on the laws of the land, to wit now the twists and turns they take to get it. Men go up and deliberate y'all. He that would knock you down in a minute if you told them they had to get a half pint or a pint. That one idea of making the people liars is enough to have the law repealed. Men became so habituated to lying that it were better to have free whisky and everybody drunks than prohibition and everybody liars. It is another and much worse sort of folly that takes them to the physicians.”

That is contrary to general belief. So was the same authority's answer when I asked him if women were much given to the opium habit.

“The idea that women are to any great extent addicted to intemperance in the use of opium is a fallacy,” he declared, “and especially as to refined women. I suppose that my practice is as large as any physician's in the country, and more exclusively confined to the female sex. Besides I am a visiting officer for a woman's hospital. No man alive has had a better opportunity for getting the facts; and I tell you that opium eaters are remarkably scarce among the educated and polite. That is a vice confined, even more than alcoholism, to the depraved and ignorant. Moreover, the horrors of opium have been tremendously exaggerated, like the pleasures of the indulgence. Opium very seldom kills. It is foolish and injurious to use the drug, but I don't regard opium as in any respect worse than tobacco, and nowhere near so bad as whisky. In its effects on those who become slave to it, is another and much worse sort of folly that takes them to the physicians.”

“Dress reform is all nonsense,” he said, “so far as these things that you ask about are concerned. Some women hurt themselves by tight lacing, but on the whole, corsets do far more good than harm. The present fashion does not encourage their happiness, but we never did have a difficulty; no hard feelings. Everything went off smoothly, so different from the doings of this day and time. One night we were at a gay time at Colonel McIntosh's; champagne flowed freely, all the young men felt happy and it was very evident to the girls that we had about as much as we could stand. One of the young ladies was asked to dance by Charley _____. Charley was pretty full. She excused herself for a minute and went in the passage way to ask the advice of her steady friend, Alice _____. She asked if he thought it safe to dance with Charley. Alice tried to brace himself and look dignified, and said, “Did I understand you to say ‘safe’?” Yes, madam, and a d—d sight safer than I am.” She went back and danced the dance out, and everything went off very well.

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THE ADULTERER'S UNCLE

ON VERY SHAME BLOWS OUT HIS BRAINS.

A Starting Chapter Added to the Bowell-Lynch Tragedy—Rowell's Original Intention—The Part a Peppr Box was to Play—Rowell to Quietly Enter and Await Developments.

ATLANTA, N. Y., November 3.—Arthur B. Johnson, a lawyer and well-known politician, was found dead in his office this forenoon, with a pistol ball in his breast. He was an uncle of Johnson L. Lynch, who was shot by E. N. Rowell in Batavia on Tuesday for seducing Rowell's wife, and they occupied the same office. Johnson probably committed suicide while suffering from depression caused by the shooting of Lynch.

Some developments that have been made to-day have tended to intensify the interest in the tragedy. The fact that there was a third person present whose name was not at first disclosed awakened great curiosity. Among Mrs. Rowell's friends was Mrs. Hiram A. King, the young wife of a wealthy master. It was Mrs. King who took tea with Mrs. Rowell and Lynch on the evening of the tragedy, and her husband to day gave her version of the affair.

PREPARING FOR A STRANGER.

Mrs. King says that her little daughter had been over to Mrs. Rowell's in the afternoon to play with the Rowell children, and when Mrs. King returned she found the three children at her house. They brought with them a note from Mrs. Rowell to Mrs. King, in which the writer said that she had unexpectedly received a telegram from a man whom she would take to her, and that she was not prepared for visitors at supper, and asking Mrs. King if she could not help her out of her difficulty. That night Mrs. Rowell made a meal and bread in a basket. Mrs. King carried it to the Rowell house, leaving the children at her home. Mrs. King and Mrs. Rowell trying hard to get up a comfortable supper for the two girls. It was then time, and Mrs. Rowell expected her guest any moment, though she was not properly dressed to receive him. Mrs. King sent her up again to take the supper, while she (Mrs. King) prepared the supper. Mr. Rowell did not go to the train to meet Lynch, and it was somewhere near 8 o'clock when he arrived. He said he was not well, and had to sit down to the table he came. Mr. King was anxious to get home, and his wife excused herself and returned with him about 8 o'clock. The children had eaten, and they were not disturbed. Mrs. Rowell was brought to the King house at about mid-night.

THE HUSBAND'S PREPARATION.

William E. Dawson, proprietor of the National hotel, says: "Just previous to Rowell's departure he came to me and asked for a woman's stocking, saying, 'I want to put this in it,' holding a stone in his hand, 'to make a shotgun.' He asked me if I had any Cheyenne pepper in the house, and I said no. He then wanted to know if I had any bullet, and I told him I didn't let him have anything. 'Well,' he said, drawing a picture of a woman out of his pocket and holding it out at arm's length, 'I'm after that woman; that's what I want to do.' On 'that's after that woman' I don't exactly remember which." It has been disclosed that William T. Palmer was in league with Rowell to punish Lynch, and a plan had been devised for wrenching him from his wife, and killing him in his life. Palmer learned from the telegram to Mrs. Rowell by Lynch, which was delivered at the factory and passed through Palmer's hands, that he must be armed, and needed a gun. It had previously been arranged that Mr. Palmer should get together a few friends, who should go to Rowell's house late in the evening, at a time when they would be certain to find Lynch and Mrs. Rowell home. Palmer and his men, however, were held up at a few developments, and Palmer and his forces were to wait outside and J. In Lynch's punishment. The story goes that Lynch was to be stripped of every vestige of clothing, and then hung in a street in a nude condition. His clothing was to be boxed and sent to his friends in Utica. Palmer admits that this story is true, and says that Rowell had not intended to kill Lynch.

ABANDONED TO HIS DEATH.

The Story of a St. Louis Preacher Who Was Only Willing to Pray by Telephone.

ST. LOUIS, November 3.—Robert Lewis, a small-pox patient at quarantine who requested that a minister of the Christian church be sent to him and to whom no minister asked would go, passed over into eternity without the consolation of having a minister. Though his death took place at 9 o'clock in the morning the news did not reach the health department until late in the afternoon. Meanwhile Mr. Fitzwilliam made another endeavor to have a minister visit Lewis, and sent a messenger to Rev. Mr. Jackman. The reverend gentleman responded with alacrity and visited the city hall immediately.

BUNDLED UP IN AN OVERCOAT.

He had forgotten to fetch his overcoat with him, and Mr. Fitzwilliam bundled him up in a big overcoat and gave him a pair of gloves. Mr. Jackman, fully equipped for his long ride, got into his carriage "as a minister," hung up the dispensary boy "Jim" got in with him and the horse was started off, south on Twelfth street bearing the minister on his mission of mercy. Mr. Fitzwilliam was feeling very good over having procured the minister up at the office again in an excited frame of mind. He had ridden about five squares and then ordered the boy to drive him back again, and the horse did so.

"THIS IS A CASE OF SMALLPOX!" said the minister in an interrogatory way.

"Yes, this case of smallpox," said Fritz, his anger beginning to rise somewhat, "I told you that before you started."

"Well, sir," continued the preacher of the gospel, "I can't go down to quarantine under the circumstances."

"Well, by—" retorted Fitz, "if this had been in the buggy, you would have gone."

"But my dearest, what would do anything in my power, the man."

"Well, he wants to see a minister. He's dying, and my idea is that a minister should hustle under such circumstances."

THE TELEPHONE ROUTE TO HEAVEN.

"My God, sir, I'd do anything in the world if I could help that man. If I could only reach him by telephone. I only knew down and pray with him by telephone I'd do it." And the minister was about to do more than he did when he stopped to play when she receives the letter informing her of her lover's marriage. Mr. Fitzwilliam turned up his nose and went on with his work as though he contemplated resignation immediately. Mr. Jackman went home.

FIVE NEGROES KILLED.

A Bloody Riot in Danville in Which Whites and Blacks Engage.

DANVILLE, Va., November 3.—A conflict occurred between a crowd of whites and colored men this evening, in which Walter S. Holland, son of C. G. Holland, was shot in the head and is supposed to be mortally wounded, and Thomas Seward, shot through the body. Five negroes were killed, and it is supposed many were wounded. The beginning of the conflict was the beating, by one of the city negroes, of a white who about noon yesterday, for apologizing for an apparent rudeness, and spoke roughly about the citizen when both colors interfered and a pistol was knocked out of the hand of a white man. The rioting began about five o'clock, and the colored men drove the whites out of town.

THE DEADLY NIGHT.
CHICAGO, November 3.—An attempt was made by Judge Rogers in the circuit court to-day to test the validity and scope of the state high license bill, providing a minimum license of \$250 for beer and \$600 per year for whisky saloons. The suit was in the form of a mandamus to compel the mayor to issue to the saloons the \$100 licenses, under the local ordinance in effect prior to passage of the bill. The court declared that the state legislature's enactment was binding, and denied the petition. The master will now go to the supreme court without delay.

Colored Pride Touched.
GALVESTON, November 3.—The News' Austin special says: Adjutant-General King reports the negroes are dissatisfied with the plan of exclusive cars for their accommodation, and says the train men on the Texas Central, where the system has just been inaugurated, have been compelled to let the colored people out of the cars assigned to them.

The New England Exposition.
BOSTON, November 3.—The great exposition of the New England manufacturers' and mechanics' institute closed to-day with an extremely large attendance, and 90,000 persons were present. The exhibition has been the most creditable of its kind ever seen in New England, and the profit has been growing more and more intense during the present year for members of the legislature.

FOLGER GOES HOME

To Witness the Defeat of His Party in New York—The Surplus Reserve Fund.

WASHINGTON, November 3.—Secretary Folger left Washington this afternoon for New York. He will leave New York on Monday morning for his home at Geneva, where he will remain until after the New York election. Before leaving the city to-day, Secretary Folger said that careful estimates showed that the surplus reserve fund of the treasury on December 1st, would not exceed \$137,000,000. In consequence of this, unless the receipts for No-

ember prove to be greater than it is expected they will be, it is not probable that another call for bonds will be issued very soon. Up to the close of business to-day there had been received for redemption but 150 of the United States bonds, emitted in 1863, which matured on December 1st and 15th respectively.

BUSINESS AND TRADE.

The Failures and Business Announcements of The Day.

CLYDE, Ohio, November 3.—Cashier P. W. Parkhurst, of the Clyde banking company, left here last Wednesday, and has not returned. The other two partners, A. Richards and D. Harkness, are expected to make good the deposits which amount to from sixty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars, and the amount of the bank's carrying too much unsafe paper. No defalcation is suspected.

CINCINNATI, November 3.—A dispatch to the Commercial Advertiser from Clyde, Ohio, says: "The Clyde bank is closed, and suspended payment yesterday—about \$60,000 was held by D. H. Harkness, appointed receiver, to G. E. H. Huntley, land hardware dealer, assigned to him by the court of admiralty in the bank's failure. Assets and liabilities not known."

MONTRÉAL, November 3.—Daigneault & Co., bankers of St. Hyacinthe, have a signed to Wm. Farquharson, president of the Bank of Montreal, for the benefit of their creditors. Liability, \$500,000.

CHICAGO, November 3.—The liabilities of Culver, Hayne & Co., stationers, who failed this week, are said to be \$3,000,000; assets, \$27,000.

THE WORLD ABROAD.

Reported Strangling of the Samatava Ambassadors—France and Tonquin.

PARIS, November 3.—The Goloid says that the minister of war is preparing a reserve corps of 10,000 troops for service in Tonquin.

M. Challemeau Lacour, minister of foreign affairs, will start to-morrow for Canne. Prince Minster Ferry will direct the work of the foreign office.

The government will move in the chambers next week for a supplementary grant of money for the Tonquin expedition. The amount to be asked will not exceed \$10,000,000.

Admiral Lespès has been appointed to command the division in Chinese waters, replacing Admiral Meyer, who has completed his term of service at that station. The report that the staff on the Chinese legation is plotting to kidnap the French ambassador is false.

It was stated in the lobby of the chamber of deputies to day that the report that M. de Brazza, African explorer, had been killed in the Congo country, was untrue. His brother had been killed, and the fact gave rise to the report that he had died.

A letter from Tamatave, Madagascar, dated October 3, was published in the newspaper printed on the island of Réunion. It gives a full account of the massacre of the Malagasy envoys, who recently returned from a visit to Europe and America, and the prime minister has been strangled.

Admiral Gouraud has assumed command of the French forces at Haiphong, and will make an attack upon Bacnham with three thousand men and thirty guns.

It is expected that Dr. Harmond, French civil commissioner, will leave Tonquin.

A CRAYON NHILIST.

BERLIN, November 3.—The German press generally regards Plotrowski, who states that he was sent by the Russian nihilists to kill Prince Blimarcz, an imposter of fortune.

FIRE IN ASIA.

Glasgow, November 3.—The upholsterer warehouse of Wyke & Lockhead, and the buildings adjoining it, were burned to-night. The fire is still raging, and the premises of the Herald are threatened.

BERLINO, November 3.—The peasants of Cosmo Roca are making violent demonstrations and resort to violence against their masters. Troops have been sent to the scene to suppress the disorders and martial law has been proclaimed.

RIOTS IN LONDONDERRY.

The Women on a Strike—Killing General—Lord May—Down at Home.

DUBLIN, November 3.—Lord Mayor Dawson returned here from Londonderry last evening. He was received with great enthusiasm. A procession with bands of music and torches was formed and escorted him from the station to his residence, where Mr. Sexton, M. P., addressed the multitude and exhorted them to be faithful to their leader, the Right Hon. Sir George Salmon.

BRUNSWICK, November 3.—The peasants of Cosmo Roca are making violent demonstrations and resort to violence against their masters. Troops have been sent to the scene to suppress the disorders and martial law has been proclaimed.

TWO TWENTY-SIX AND PRETTY.

Miss Rundell said she could place no reliance upon who kept her boarding house, as she knew they would not blinder her enemy from hurting her. She claimed to be afraid of a brother of Mrs. Wyman, her landlady, and said she had no friends in the city. Both her parents were dead and her only sister lived in Manchester, N. H. She herself had no money to live on, and had no property in the city. She did not wish to return to her sister because she would be obliged to neglect so many pupils in the city. Mrs. Field did all she could to quiet her fears, and acting as a mother to her, tried to relieve her of the dread of being murdered, and the young lady left Mrs. Field, saying she would try to get home before dusk. Just before six o'clock Miss Rundell had a call from the police, and the young man who had been threatening her was arrested. The boy was a black-wrestled, dark-haired, blue-eyed fellow, and was wearing a black coat and trousers.

Miss Rundell was then teaching in three children three weeks. She noticed something peculiar about the girl several times, and asked her once if she was not troubled with a brain affection. Miss Rundell answered that at times she was a little light-headed, but her spells lasted only a short time.

MISS RUNDELL.

BRUNSWICK, November 3.—The residence of Colonel A. J. Lane last evening was a scene of rare pleasure, the occasion being an annual meeting of the local club.

Among the young ladies who were present were Miss Mary Lou Bacon, Auntie Hall, Miss Lena Lamar, Nellie Sims, Carrie Johnson, Ellen Rawls, Lily Dunlap, May E. Weston, Katie Drane, Julia Dunn, Anna.

The gentlemen were Dr. Ford, Meers S. D. Jones, W. H. Redding, Sol Hoge, Floyd Ross, A. S. Lyon, John Hill, A. R. Freeman, H. M. North, John Battle, John Saulsbury, Samuel Person. The general assembly was held at the home of Mrs. Anna B. Reed.

The question as to the validity of this last claim is not raised before the court, because it is not claimed that the road is now used or to be used, or to be used for any purpose.

I am of the opinion that the resolution of 1878 is so far as it goes beyond the powers given to this court, and that the kind of convicts to be sent to the roads required by law necessary to entitle it to receive convicts have been heretofore determined by this court under the act which was passed by the legislature.

As several conflicting statements were made in the debate on the subject, it is necessary to give a brief account of the facts.

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GEORGIA GOSSIP.

SHORT TALKS WITH THE SCRIBES
OF THE COUNTY PRESS.

Hart County Votes for Prohibition—The Rock Destroyed by Fire—Attempt to Poison A Family in the Country—A Throat Cut in Villa Rica—Gun House Fire at Sharon.

Hon. John T. Jordan, of Sparta, announces himself a candidate for the judgeship of that circuit at the next election by the legislature.

The officers of Ellijay are: William Spencer, superintendent; C. M. Quillian, clerk; G. H. Randell, marshal; L. M. Greer, J. R. Johnson, W. F. Hipp and W. A. Randell, commissioners.

Prohibition is agitating the minds of the people of Morgan. On the second Tuesday in November there is to be an election held for the purpose of deciding whether ardent spirits shall be sold in that county.

Mr. John Deason, living on Mr. L. A. Lowery's place in Stewart county, who is now in his 74th year, running out now, and the year before was a centaur with 500 pounds each, and from 150 to 200 bushels of corn, doing all the ploughing himself, and paying out only \$20 for extra labor in hoeing, repairing fence, etc.

The farmers of Worth county who held a meeting sometime since and resolved not to pay for guano, consists of just twenty-seven men, and they now repudiate the action of the said meeting. The chairman has written a card to the Worth Star disclaiming all responsibility of the action of the meeting, and he states that another meeting was to have been held for the purpose of "explaining the object of the first meeting."

Cuthbert Enterprise: A certain handsome dry goods clerk called on his sweetheart one night last week and stayed rather late. After bidding her good-night, he went home in a hurry, and about half way the walk between the house and the gate a rope stretched across the walk struck him just under the nose, and upon reaching the gate he found it securely tied, having no knife with which to cut himself out, he had to use his scissars, which have been in the shop for years.

Mr. Summer Freeman, of Rockdale county, who is eighty years of age, has won the heart and hand of Mrs. Moore, a young woman of six summers' pass by on the wings of time, and is the proud mother of four children, two of whom are said to be nearly as old as her husband.

Athens Banner: We called on Mr. Clay, the incoming congressman, on Monday evening, Saturday, and witnessed the interesting process of the operation. The well was between 250 and 300 feet deep and the auger was then going down at the rate of about twenty feet an hour. The city engineer, Mr. W. H. Williams, drinking artesian water in less time than a week. This will be a valuable accession to their live water.

The big damage suit of Mrs. Bain against the Athens Foundry company will be for trial in the next superior court of Clarke, Colonel T. W. Rucker is the counsel for the plaintiff, while quite an array of legal talent is employed for the defense. The case is for damages to the amount of \$25,000 for the killing of Mr. W. A. Bain last year.

Dooly Vindicator: Two negro women had a quarrel at a supper on Mr. Toome Morgan's place last Saturday night, and one emploied the contents of a pistol in the breast of the other, inflicting a mortal wound.

Rev. J. W. Lee and Hon. W. C. Glenn, of Dalton, will address the citizens of Murray in Spring Place on Tuesday, November 6 next, on the subject of restriction of the sale of whisky, to be voted on Wednesday, November 7.

Thomerville Enterprise: Marshal Brooks of Boston, on his visit here Tuesday on an official mission, had arrested near Boston Jasper, a colored, charged with assault with intent to murder, and brought him to land in jail, where he now languishes. A preliminary trial in Boston resulted in Scott's being bound over to answer to the charge.

The Enterprise says that a new enterprise is about to be inaugurated in Thomas county by Dr. W. C. Davis, recently of Iowa, and Mr. A. G. Barnhardt, of New York. These gentlemen propose to take up their residence in Thomas county near this city for the purpose of establishing a hen farm on a large scale. They will start their enterprises with 600 hens, and will purchase more as needed. They have not yet secured a suitable location for their farm, but are on the lookout, and if necessary, will purchase such property as they may need. This is an enterprise which we believe will pay and pay well.

During this entire summer hens and eggs have been selling at enormous high figures—high for a large city, and ridiculously high for an interior town like Thomerville, situated in the midst of a flat country. Small sized chickens have commanded about 25 cents apiece right straight along, while full-grown hens have been steadily held at 35 and even 40 cents. Eggs have been equally absurdly high, for only last week they were 25 cents a dozen, and at this moment they cannot be bought for less than 30 cents.

Hon. Phillip W. Davis has given the cadetship to the Georgia Military Academy, to Mr. James L. Tate.

A band of rebels are encamped near the south end suburbs of Albany.

Elijah Courier: Apples sold in Ball Ground, last Friday at the extremely low rate of 12½ cents per bushel.

West Point Enterprise: Miss Lang left Madrid, for England, to continue her education. She is 16 years old, and is the only American in London, where she has a married sister, Mrs. Dr. Davy. She will be about two years.

Milton Democrat: On last Tuesday night Mr. J. Webb was robbed of about fifty-five dollars. On retiring at night he laid his pants on a chair at the foot of his bed, and in his pocket his pocketbook containing money, he stood with some loose silver change. There was no secure fastening to the outside door. On getting up on Wednesday morning he missed his pants and began a search for them. In the meantime, in addition to the fifteen or twenty paces from the house, with the pockets rifled of their contents.

Hawkinsville Dispatch: During a rain on Monday evening, a lightning bolt struck a large light, and struck one of the large elms trees near the base in front of the Dispatch office, shattering a portion of the tree and sending fragments in every direction for several yards. Heavy with the weight of the seedlings, a glass pane broken in the window sash. It occurred late in the evening when none of the printers were in the office, and thus escaped a violent shower or perhaps more serious results.

Thomas Roberts, on trial in Lumpkin county for the murder of Gaddis, six months ago, has been found guilty of manslaughter.

Mr. D. M. Rogers, of Chattooga county, has discovered copper in the land of Samuel C. Gaddis, John Gaddis and Jerry Black, about 8 miles from Dahlonega on the Cooper's Gap road. The vein is five feet thick, runs right across the road and is opened for two miles in length. Experts who have examined the vein think that it will develop silver and gold as it goes down upon. No work has been done upon the vein except development work. It shows the ore freely and is sufficiently rich on the surface to warrant the belief that copper in paying quantities exists underneath.

Special to The Constitution.

HARTFORD, November 3.—Hart county passed the prohibition law, to-day, by three or four hundred majority. There was great enthusiasm.

CONYERS, Georgia.
HONORS TO DR. QUIGG.

Special to The Constitution.

CONYERS November 3.—Rev. H. Quigg of this place, has been appointed, by the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council, which convenes in Belfast, Ireland, in June, 1884.

EBERSON, Georgia.
A HEAVY FROST.

Special to The Constitution.

ELBERTON, November 3.—A heavy frost here this morning, killing vegetables. No serious damage done to crops.

The colored brass band of this place, with banners flying and accompanied by a number of our citizens left here to-day to attend the election in Hart today on the question of prohibition.

COLUMBUS, Georgia.
A DRUNKEN MAN'S FREAK.

Special to The Constitution.

COLUMBUS November 3.—Sells' circus gave two exhibitions here to-day, and the streets were crowded. The canter was packed at both exhibitions. A ripple of excitement was occasioned during the concert after close of the afternoon exhibition, when a young fellow, named Griggs, from Smith's station, Alabama, undertook to sidle the showmen in gathering up the tickets. He had received a dozen or so tickets, but two burly policemen received him in their

strong arms and bore him from the festive work. He was just drunk enough to feel like he owned the show. Though drunkenness is not a meritorious disqualification during the day, it is a serious disqualification during the night.

CARTERSVILLE, Georgia.
FUNERAL SERMON BY DR. FELTON.

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CUMMING, Georgia.
WELL POISONING.

CUMMING November 3.—The Clarion has the following:

SPECIAL TO THE CONSTITUTION.

GAINESVILLE, Georgia.
THE FORGERS OF WILLIE RAJINS.

Special to The Constitution.

GAINESVILLE, November 3.—Willie Rajins, of Atlanta, was arrested here to-day, charged with forgery. On yesterday morning he presented to Mr. C. J. Finger an order for two dollars, signed by J. B. Estes. Later in the day he presented an order to Mr. J. B. Estes for two pounds of beefsteak, signed by J. A. F. diey. This latter was to be presented on his return from a trip to the mountains. When arrested he was writing an order for the same amount to Mr. W. A. Wood. He is known to quite a number of citizens and on account of the high character of his family strong efforts are being made to have him released.

CUMMING, Georgia.
DEATH OF A COOK.

Special to The Constitution.

GOLD AND PLUMBAGO.

M. Cade, of E. bonton county, wa-had out twenty-six hundred dollars in gold from his mine in Lincoln county in three houses.

Mr. Baldwin has sold out his business to John Cohen.

INDIANA FARMERS.

A number of Indiana farmers were in town to-day prospecting for coal, and expressed a determination to move to this country.

John W. Smith who resides in Watters district, this county, has this year raised a large tobacco crop, and has shipped a large quantity to Danville, and says it pays much better than cotton, smith is a Virginian who came to this country a few years ago.

Mr. E. B. Smith of Madison county, has a splendid plantation, and has sold out his business to his son, who has commenced with the students; three broken noses in the first game.

ATHENS, Georgia.
BABY BEATEN.

Special to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, Ga., November 3.—The election for members of the board of education of Richmond county took place to-day. There was no opposition and a very small vote. One-third of the members of the board are elected every year.

A killing frost here this morning, also ice in exposed localities. Very cold to-night. Top crop cotton not yet open, dead.

COAL FROM ENGLAND.

Seven hundred tons of coal from England were shipped to Port Royal as early as yesterday.

Mr. E. B. Smith of Madison county, has a splendid plantation, and has sold out his business to his son, who has commenced with the students; three broken noses in the first game.

ATHENS, Georgia.
DEATH OF A SHOWMAN.

Special to The Constitution.

CHATTANOOGA, November 3.—Charles Conant, mentioned yesterday, as having jumped or fallen from the Cincinnati Southern train at Kismet, died this morning.

The young ladies of the First Presbyterian church, will give a Sunday school entertainment at Phoenix hall Monday night.

There is a movement on foot to build a large woolen mill, and over \$30,000 was promised.

W. W. Morris, who was a boy at Boyce station a week ago by a name Hill, is recovering.

The charter of the Chattanooga, Southern train, has been registered by the secretary of state.

The sale of excursion tickets to Louisville were ordered off yesterday, but restored to-day good to the 15th instant.

—Eliza Beattie.

MADE A NEW MAN OF HIM.

"Yes," said a gentleman, when talking to an acquaintance recently about a subject that was of great importance to him; "I was troubled for a long time with a combination of disorders that threatened to prove serious, but by a lucky stroke I procured a medicine that commended at the root of the disease, and to-day I am as well as any man you can find in this shop."

The above conversation took place recently between Mr. George Karg, a machinist, employed by Messrs. Cooper & Jones at 1138 Ridge avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., and a casual friend.

Continuing, Mr. K. said: "My disease started when I was a little young lad by having weak kidneys. As I became older I used to drink a good deal of lager beer; this, in time, I found did not agree with me, it having a tendency to make my kidneys worse."

"As my trouble began to increase I looked about for a cure. I applied to two different physicians, they both uniting in telling me the same thing, that my kidneys were affected to a alarming degree. Each in turn prescribed for me without giving any material aid. Finding, if I ever hoped to get any better, I must look elsewhere for a means of deliverance, upon inquiring thoroughly I found an article, Hunt's Remedy, that was much sought after and extensively used. I procured a bottle of a drug-store in our neighborhood, Mr. Trotman, 672 N. Tenth street, and began using it. Finding it was doing me good almost from the first dose, I continued its use, and my troubles began to disappear.

"It is a very popular saying that we should put off what day we ought to have done yesterday.

SAMARITAN NERVE, the great nerve conqueror, is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Get at Druggists, et al.

The Cincinnati Commercial calls Wendell Phillips the principal crank in Massachusetts.

An effective medicine for kidney diseases, low fevers and nervous prostration, and well worthy of a trial, is Brown's Iron Bitter.

The above article was written by Dr. Adam Miller, Chicago, Ill.

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FOR SALE—HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HORSE. You lady can drive up to cars, etc., and two passenger phaeton, as good as new; also a strictly A1 platform spring wagon and harness at a bargain. National Loan office, 102 Whitehall street.

RIDING LIKE A TOP—SMITH'S CARRIAGE

The best material and workmanship guaranteed. Smith's Carriage Factory, Broad street, Atlanta.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL IT IS FREEZING COLD

Go now and get your horse covers. D. Morgan, 50 Whitehill street.

MRS. S. M. INMAN IS A GOOD JUDGE OF carriages and always buys the best. Ask him what he thinks of Smith's Atlanta made carriages. Take his word for it, you'll find them the best. To hundreds of others, Smith's Carriage Factory, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

GONE NOW AND BUY YOUR RUBBER AND OIL horse covers while they are cheap. D. Morgan, 50 Whitehill street.

THENE CAN'T FOOL JOHN SMITH THE Broad street carriage maker. Shoddy carriages may be palmed off on dealers who know nothing of carriage making. John Smith, who fought his way from the blacksmith to a fortune, knows what good work means. They can't fool him, and his guarantee means business. John Smith, Broad street.

THE BEST CARRIAGE IS THE CHEAPEST and John Smith, the Broad street carriage maker, makes the best carriages. Ask those who have used them.

GO AND SEE THE BARGAINS IN FINE PAINTED horse covers at D. Morgan's, 50 Whitehill street.

JOHN SMITH'S CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES still hold their place in the lead. Years of trial and service speak louder than words. Factory and salesroom on Broad street.

FOR SALE—at 94 WHITEHALL STREET—one horse, very gentle, can be driven by a lady or children with safety; will work in any barass.

THIE GOLD MEDAL CARRIAGES ARE WHAT John Smith's carriages might be called, for they have swept the gold medals wherever they were shown. They are built from horses, sound east and west. But we don't tell them that. To be called "the John Smith carriage" is just as good a name as any.

AN ASSORTMENT OF 300 HORSE COVERS AND winter lap robes. Bottom figures. D. Morgan, 50 Whitehill.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE DRAY AND HARNESS pair scales, 2 writing desks, one office stove. Abbot & Co.

REALLY THE CARRIAGE IS MORE IMPORTANT than in anything else bought for your family's use. A weak spring, or axle, or pole, may result in a runaway that endangers the life of your wife and children. John Smith's carriages are made to last. He uses the best materials. He uses every piece of wood and iron that goes into them, and guarantees them strong and perfectly put together. John Smith.

PHAETONS, BUGGIES, CARRIAGES—AT winter prices—of all styles, gurus; tend to be the best. John Smith's carriage factory, Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE DON'T BRAG OF WHAT WE ARE DOING, but if you will step into my store you will admit Atlanta is the toss place to buy harness, saddles and horse-covers. D. Morgan, 50 Whitehill.

PRIMPT AND CAREFUL REPAIRING BY the best workmen and under the most careful supervision—at John Smith's carriage factory, Broad street.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND BY MAIL. A speed of Fifty words a minute guaranteed in one course, by mail. Reporting style from the beginning. Class and private tuition, send for pamphlet. PHILADELPHIA SCHOOL OF PHOTOGRAPIHY, 1338 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA., LINDGREN & McKNIGHT, wed.

SHORTHAND WRITING PRACTICALLY taught. Success guaranteed if instructions are followed. Lessons individual, or in class. Copying done in copybooks, instruction given on latest improved writing machines. R. P. Cromelin, shorthand studio, No 5 N. Broad, city, — we find.

MISS H. S. ELLIS, ARTIST, HAS REMOVED her studio to 71½ Peachtree street. Having also a class room in the same building, she will there receive many pupils to whom it will be more convenient than the regular studio. Address at 71½ Peachtree street.

DANCING SCHOOL—THE MISSES GLOVER will open their dancing school next Tuesday, November 6th, at 4 p.m., over S. Mitchell's store, corner Whitehill and Peachtree streets. Tuitions \$2 per month.

LADIES' COLUMN

DON'T GROW MAD WITH YOUR WIFE BECAUSE her sewing machine aches, (she is obliged to keep you and the children decently clad) but get a screw driver, take it loose from the table, bring it to Mr. T. H. Wilson, 120 Peachtree street, 124 Whitehill and let him take the rattle out of it.

DON'T WORRY WITH YOUR SEWING MACHINES, but send them to W. T. Wilson, 124 Whitehill and let him overhaul, clean, and readjust them.

LADIES, REMEMBER WE WILL SEND YOU A light yellow cloth on trial so that you can be your own judge as to its superiority over all those "old style" traps. When and where shall we send it? Oh!—99 Whitehill street.

OUR IRISH FEATHERS CLEANED, DYED AND CROWNED in the improved manner by I. Phillips, 13 North Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.

WE WILSON CARRIES IN STOCK THE different parts of all the standard machines and in his repairing department can repair any old worn part with a new one.

MRS. MITTIE MORRIS, 56 WHITEHALL street, has added to her stock and is now showing feathers, birds; indeed all the latest novelties in Millinery, and guarantees neat work, good style at reasonable rates.

LOST.

STRAYED FROM MY LOT—A FEW DAYS AGO a light yellow cow with some white marks, new hair, new hoofs, new goods, new trimmings, new leather, new trappings, etc. This entire journal for one year, only \$3, and Moody's new telor system as premium if we receive your order at once. Moody's Patent Office, 11 Peachtree street, 124 Whitehill & Co., general agents for Southern Department, No 17 Wheat street, Atlanta, Ga. P. S. Agents wanted everywhere. Great inducements; correspondence solicited.

DON'T WORRY WITH YOUR SEWING MACHINES, but send them to W. T. Wilson, 124 Whitehill and let him overhaul, clean, and readjust them.

REWARD—I HAVE MORE AND FINER WEAVER paper than Atlanta dealers combined. A handbill to be sent to every house in otherwise. I mean what I say. Marcellus Mauck.

FOUND.

FOUND—THAT I HAVE MORE WALL PAPER than all Atlanta dealers combined, a peep in my house will prove it. M. McNeal.

FOUND AT 14 SOUTH BROAD STREET—McNeal papering Mrs. Williams's.

FOUND—MCNEAL PAINTING ST. LUKE'S church.

FOUND—SCNEAL PAPERING AND GRANING for James P. Harrison.

FOUND—LARGE LOT OF PAPER IN DEPOT for McNeal.

FOUND—MCNEAL PAPERING AND PAINTING Mr. H. M. Kimball's.

FOUND—THE MCNEALS TO BE FINISHED WORKERS.

FOUND—MCNEAL DOES GOOD PAINTING cheap.

MUSIC.

MUSIC FURNISHED FOR PARADES, BALLS parties, picnics, concerts, commencement exercises, in city or country, etc. Also musical Union on application to C. M. Cady, superintendent. su w lye.

MUSIC—STRINGS AND BRAINS FURNISHED for all occasions. Violin, Cornet, Guitar and Piano taught. A. F. Wurz, 4 Foster.

PUMPS.

FOR STONE PUMPS, LEFFEL'S IRON WIND-mills, and old Dominion Iron Paint, go to Jno. T. Hanson & Co., 112 Whitehill street.

ART.

A SPECIALTY OF MICROSCOPIC VIEWS OF Atlanta and surrounding country. Visit the studio of Gardner, 15 Marietta street, up stairs, and see an excellent line of pictures.

PLAQUES, PLAQUES, PLAQUES—THE ONLY permanent ones and the finest made in Atlanta are made by J. D. & W. T. Kuhns.

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VIERS' PHOTOGRAPHS CANNOT BE EXCELLED in the city; all the latest improved styles. 40½ Whitehill street.

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PHOTOGRAPHS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION finished in the latest styles. Old pictures copied and enlarged. Go see our display at the Art Loan. J. H. & W. T. Kuhns.

*** * *** I COULD NEVER GET A GOOD PICTURE until I cried live," said an Atlanta lady the other day, "but they did them all." 20½ Whitehill.

CHALLENGE THE SOUTH ON FINE PHOTOGRAPH and crayon work. C. W. Motes, 34 Whitehill.

CARBON PLAQUES—A NOVELTY—LAST ALMOST—very beautiful. C. W. Motes, 34 Whitehill.

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS IN OFFICE DESKS this week. Also Chamber Suites. Too many woods. Must be sold. P. H. Snook.

IF YOU ARE THINKING OF HAVING GAS PUT in your new house, or water works, send to A. P. Stewart & Co., 9 Whitehill street, sign of the big dog.

LAST OPENING AT SNOOK'S, S. PEAK LINE

OF THE FINEST GOODS IN AUTUMN URG.

CONTINUE YOUR STAYS AT SNOOK'S, 9 Whitehill street, sign of the big dog.

WE ARE HAVING A BIG RUN ON GAS FITTING and plumbing. Why? because we know our business and have competent workmen. A. P. Stewart & Co., 9 Whitehill street, sign of the big dog.

LOOKOUT FOR BARGAINS IN OFFICE DESKS

THIS WEEK. ALSO CHAMBER SUITES.

WATER COLORED FOR RAITS, ETC. FOR

POOR LAUNES, WATCH DIALS, ETC. FOR

THE HOTTEST COLORING IN THE CITY.

NOTHING IN ATLANTA LIKE MY FINE

CRAYON PORTRAITS.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month for \$5 for three months, or \$10 a year.

THE CONSTITUTION is for sale on all trains leading out of Atlanta, and at newsstands in the principal southern cities.

ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news solicited from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to

THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 4, 1883.

INDICATIONS for South Atlantic states to-day, slightly warmer and fair weather, variable winds, and lower barometer.

SEVEN hundred tons of English coal were sold in the Augusta market yesterday. The coal had been brought over as ballast to Port Royal.

A FLOYD county farmer has made a successful experiment with tobacco culture. Several others, taking courage from this venture, propose to engage in it next summer.

WHALE poisoning is the sensation in Forsyth county. In one case saltpetre was found plentifully sprinkled in the water, from the drinking of which a number of chickens died.

HART county has joined the roll of prohibition communities. The canvass was warm and exciting and the voting was attended by all the excitement usual to heated political campaigns.

A FRIGHTFUL riot was precipitated in Danville, Virginia, yesterday, in which five negroes were killed. The tragedy is but the result of Mahone's demagoguing, who, in his wild hunt for political success, has not hesitated to array the races against each other.

A COOP effect is expected from the failure of Morris Ranger upon the American market, as it removes from the market where the price of the fibre is fixed a man whose methods were so uncertain that conservatism was out of the question. As a result prominent New York dealers believe that prices will go higher.

THE ART LOAN EXHIBITION. The Art Loan has now lasted nearly two weeks, and this morning its conductors have an adverse balance of several hundred dollars staring them in the face. The money thus far taken in does not meet the expenses, and the third week that had been set aside for profit, must be devoted to the settlement of bills.

This should not have been. The managers have worked hard and faithfully, almost heroically. They have hung two hundred paintings of merit—paintings of a grade that would afford to any student or even artist, both pleasure and profit. They have devised a series of amateur entertainments of rare excellence. They have kept the entire exhibition free of raffling, and beggars, and all the customary schemes of charity fairs. They have, in a word, been giving each night a two-dollar show for the small sum of twenty-five cents. And yet the expenses of the exhibition are not met.

If the people of Atlanta would remember that the managers are simply striving to raise money to print a catalogue of the library, and to put on the shelves books that are called for daily and that are greatly needed, they would not let this healthful and attractive exhibition go through the present week with an unfavorable bank account. They surely would not. The present week will tell the story. Five hundred dollars is needed to bring out the catalogue in good shape, and as much more for new books. Will not the good people who are benefited by the library see that the revenue of the exhibition is raised this week so as to afford this surplus? They can readily do this, and at the same time get more than their money's worth. The excellence of the exhibition, both in the upper and the lower gallery, is now admitted. We hope so deserving a public effort will not be permitted to fail short of its object. The people of Atlanta really cannot afford to refuse to stand by the young men who have unselfishly given their time and energies to this work. If the men of Atlanta will do as much as the ladies of Atlanta have done, the catalogue and the new books and the prosperity of the library will no longer be a matter of doubt.

POINTS IN COMMON. A correspondent of THE CONSTITUTION has recently called attention to the fact that the characteristics which mark the representative people of Georgia are not greatly different from those which mark the people of Boston and other parts of New England. But even this comparison has a narrower application than the facts justify. The differences which are supposed to exist between the people of the two sections exist only in the imaginations of those who are interested in keeping up sectional lines.

A Pennsylvania paper, the Pittsburgh Telegraph, notices the fact that there are points in common between the people of that state and the people of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. The Pittsburgh paper describes the points in common as "sobriety of demeanor, deliberation of speech, and solidity of thought and action." These things are on the surface and cannot escape the attention of those who are interested in such matters, but the characteristics that are the same in each go deeper. They are, in fact, elementary, and will make their influence felt on the national life in a way that will bring out all that is best in American life. Sectionalism will give place to localism—if we may use the word.

THE STATE ELECTIONS. The November elections occur on Tuesday this week. Massachusetts, Minnesota, Maryland and New Jersey elect each a governor, and all ten of the November states elect state officers or legislatures, or both.

The contest in Massachusetts is a very sharp one. Last year Butler was

elected governor by 14,000 plurality, and the fight this year between him and Congressman Robinson is more of a personal than a political nature. Predictions are certainly useless in this case. Both sides are full of confidence.

Virginia is another hot field. Last year Mahone had a majority of 5,808. This year only a legislature is to be chosen. The fight is so hot and bitter that trustworthy information cannot be had, but there is an impression abroad that Mahone's days of political power are about numbered.

In Maryland there is also a hot fight, but it is strictly of a local or factional nature. It is not believed that Mr. McLane, the democratic nominee for governor, can be beaten by a republican, although there is a small revolt inside the party against Senator Gorman and his friends.

The canvass in New Jersey is rather warm, but few anticipate a close result. Mr. Abbott, the democratic candidate for governor, will probably go in by at least 5,000 majority.

A good deal of interest is taken in the elections of New York, where state officers and a legislature are to be chosen, and of Pennsylvania, where two state offices only are to be filled. Apathy is said to prevail in both states, and a slight vote is anticipated.

The democrats do, however, expect to carry New York by 30,000 majority, and Pennsylvania by 10,000.

Connecticut elects a legislature; Minnesota a governor and other state officers; Nebraska, a justice of the supreme court, and Mississippi, a legislature. The republicans will in the ordinary course of things now the democrats under in Nebraska and Minnesota, and the democrats will get even in Connecticut and Mississippi. Governor Waller carried Connecticut last year by 4,000 majority, and there seems to be no reason to apprehend a reduction of these figures this year.

The democrats have in fact good grounds for expecting a sweep in eight of the ten November states, leaving the republicans all the comfort they can derive from the other two, namely, Nebraska and Minnesota.

THE KIMBALL HOUSE.

We have had but little to say in THE CONSTITUTION for the past few days on the re-building of the Kimball house.

It must not be imagined from this that the friends of the enterprise have been idle. On the contrary, they have been very busy, and have accomplished a great deal. They have been making arrangements for placing stock and bonds, in the purchase of material and furniture, and have found general willingness among those offering anything needed in the work to take a very large percentage of stock and bonds in payment. More than \$100,000 of the stock and securities have already been placed in this way, and the amount is daily increased.

The directors have further secured a consultation with the property owners—the first they have been able to get, the owners being so scattered. The result is that the property owners have subscribed to an additional \$26,000 of bonds, making a total of \$148,000 in stocks and bonds they have taken.

While the directors have not yet passed the actual order to execute the leases, sign up the contracts and actually begin building, they feel positive that their work in the past two weeks has cleared away all serious obstruction and that the work will be speedily begun and certainly completed. Indeed, at tomorrow's meeting the board will consider a proposition that each director will guarantee to place \$2,000 worth of stock and bonds among his friends, whom they will confidently rely on to respond, and order the work to begin immediately.

The public may understand one thing thoroughly. When the work is once begun it will be finished. While all the needed money may not be raised, under the guarantee of the directors it will be raised beyond peradventure and promptly. Subscriptions continue to come in daily, usually for small amounts, but occasionally the directors are rejoiced by receiving such a letter as the following, which explains itself, and will be read appreciatively in Atlanta:

OFFICE OF J. H. WARNER, Lithographer, 8 John Street, New York, Branch 45 East Alabama Street, Atlanta, Georgia, October 30, 1883.—Sir:—I am just in receipt of your photograph of the new Kimball house. Every business man in Atlanta must recognize the necessity of rebuilding the house, and I propose to fitting in the new house and assure you financial success under the management of the parties to whom it is entrusted. I wish to make application for \$1,000 of the stock and herewith return the subscription list, duly signed, for that amount. Yours truly, J. H. WARNER.

AFTER MARCH, 1885.

The com position of the United States senate after March 4th, 1885, is a matter well worth the consideration of all thoughtful men. The election of a democratic president and a democratic house are now reasonably well assured, but the control of the senate is by no means settled. If the democrats sweep the country, they may be unable to control at the outset the body that holds the confirming power, and that can veto any programme the victorious party may desire to carry out.

At present the senate consists of 76 members, 38 of whom are republicans, and two more of whom are assistant republicans—leaving the democrats in a minority of four. The democrats must therefore gain three seats in order to control the senate when a democratic president takes his seat, and lose no seat. They must hold the seats now filled by their senators from Alabama, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon and South Carolina, and gain three seats from Colorado, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin. In other words, our hope consists in holding California, Oregon and Indiana and gaining the legislature of New York, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania. There are easier tasks than this, even if there is a fair-sized democratic tidal wave next year.

California may be seduced from the path of political rectitude by a presidential nomination; Oregon flooded with immigrants, is an uncertain state, and Indiana has been open to republican methods. We will undoubtedly carry New York, although the state is gerrymandered in a shameless manner; but it is difficult to show how we can carry Wisconsin and Pennsylvania when the districts in each were formed to suit the needs of the republicans. At best, we need not hope for more than a net gain of two seats. In that case the senate would stand

on common ground between the people of that state and the people of Virginia, Georgia and Alabama. The Pittsburgh paper describes the points in common as "sobriety of demeanor, deliberation of speech, and solidity of thought and action." These things are on the surface and cannot escape the attention of those who are interested in such matters, but the characteristics that are the same in each go deeper. They are, in fact, elementary, and will make their influence felt on the national life in a way that will bring out all that is best in American life. Sectionalism will give place to localism—if we may use the word.

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38 democrats, 38 republicans, with a democratic vice-president in the chair to put in a casting vote whenever the good of the country calls loudly for it.

THE national commissioners appointed to investigate and report to congress the feasibility of establishing a national gun-foundry, have returned from their visit to Europe. They inspected the arsenals and government foundries in England and France. Herr Krupp refused to let them visit his foundry unless they would agree to buy some of his big guns. They think they dodged the German by visiting some government works in Russia where Krupp's process is used. The commissioners say: "We have nothing at all in this country to compare with the guns abroad. In fact, there is not a piece of ordinance in our service that should not be sold, unless, perhaps, it is the little Hotchkiss steel repeating gun. But that is so small that it does not count. All our iron cannon ought to be sold. We have skilled mechanics, good ore from Lake Superior, equal to the Swedish and Spanish are used for cannon in Europe, and there is no reason why we should not soon export the English, French and Prussian in manufacturing big steel cannon. The steel is made by the Siemens Martin process. The projectiles used abroad are like ours." They will submit an elaborate report to congress.

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THE Hon. Eugene Field, of Chicago, is endeavoring in a series of jocular paragraphs to drive the editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean out of the domain of musical composition in which he has made himself famous. This shows the strenuous nature of the rivalry existing between the Chicago journalists. In spite of this, however, it is well known that Colonel Field, in the sacred precincts of his own domestic circle, performs Major Credis' songs upon the family accordion. Thus once and again is exemplified the adage of the poet that one touch of nature makes the whole world kin.

REPUBLICAN in Massachusetts means the canonizing of such saints as Oaks Ames. This is what republicanism means everywhere. Root out rascality and the republican party will cease to exist.

LONDON'S underground railway does not compare in point of convenience or comfort to the elevated railway system of New York, but it is felt now to be indispensable even among the slow moving Britons. Travel is said to be pleasant on the underground railroad and excellent time is made. It is constantly being extended. It is wholly on the north side of the Thames and connects the "city" with the "West End" by a double line. In excavating the workmen discovered many Roman remains which prove that Cannon street, under which the road passes for several hundred feet, covers one of the old Roman highways. The cost of construction has been enormous. The two recent explosions, almost simultaneously at points two miles apart on the line, were the work of that devilish spirit which is so rife in Europe.

WHILE New York is fitting the champion chess player, Detroit contents herself with the chess checker manipulator. His name is James Wylie. He was born at Edinburgh, is sixty-one years old and dead. He was beaten in 1876 by Yates, the boy player of Brooklyn. He says Andrew Anderson, of Scotland, was the best checker player he ever saw. Wylie has been beaten several times, but his general run of success entitles him to be known as the champion.

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FOUR GIRL BABIES.

THE UNEXPECTED GIFT THAT SURPRISED A BALTIMORE FATHER.

Likely to Become Badly Mixed—CONGRATULATORY EPISTLE OF A SYMPATHETIC NATURE—No More Jolly Nov. Jam—A MERCENARY GIRLISH EFFUSION—A Fortune Letter After Business.

From the New York Mercury.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 27.—An event has occurred on Montgomery street in South Baltimore which, while of a strictly domestic character, has created intense public interest among the residents of that section of the city, especially among the ladies, irrespective of age. One evening during the week, Mrs. Maggie McQuen, living in that part of Baltimore, became the astonished and happy mother of a quartette of infants, and rather singular to state, all were girls, healthy, well formed, and, as far as can be ascertained at this time, destined to live to the average adultage. Mrs. McQuen is thirty years old, and has been married ten years. During that time she has had three sets of twins and two single children born, with the recent addition of four girls make a family complement of twelve children within the space of ten years; and again, rather singular to remark, all are girls. Since this addition to the population of the city, the house has been crowded with friends and neighbors, all anxious to see the new infants, talk about them, and to present the mother with various gastronomic delicacies. Through the courtesy of the parents, the four strangers were.

JOURNALISTICALLY EXAMINED

By your correspondent. They are all precisely alike. It is certainly impossible to tell one from the other, or the from the third one, or the fourth one from the first one or any of the others. Around the trim right arm of each infant there was a piece of colored ribbon—No. 1 had yellow, No. 2 crimson, No. 3 blue, and No. 4 green, "that, sir," exclaimed the smiling and apparently delighted father. "For the good of the public, I will not say mixed, but they are all mixed apart. They can not get mixed up, now so we can not tell Laura from Annie or Jessie from Katie. Yes, sir, those are their names. Now this one here, we do not know, but the crowd say it was red ribbon; no, this is Katie, and this is Jessie. No, that one is Jessie, and this one is Annie. Yes, sir, you are right, sir, they are all mixed up. We have still to have a very particular arrangement, then we will be sure and get the right ones on the right babies for upon my soul—as you can readily see—you can not tell one from the other, and it would be a great pity if we did. And then there is by the wrong name. While the father talked the rest of the family gathered in the room, and the general scene was strongly suggestive of an infant Sunday school class let loose on a picnic.

"You are right, sir, this is the case of a father for a young man of thirty-two," continued the speaker, who is also considerate of a local humorist. "I have the same—no—or whatever you might properly call it—in my mind. In my domestic affairs, I would certainly at an early become a millionaire. Here are twelve healthy children in ten years, and what bothers me most of all is that I have only one boy. I only had one boy in the whole business. I would consider it better about these recent numerous arrivals." Before this comprehensive parent could say another word the young quartet struck up a chorus, and the audience, a number of whom were present left for the parlor. "I believe it is customary in England," remarked the father, when chairs had been secured in the lower story? "when an event of this nature occurs. Queen Victoria used to see the mother a present of a kind, and I think it would be a good plan for our president in this country to follow the queen's example in this respect. I have no doubt whatever if

PRESIDENT ARTHUR WERE A MARRIED MAN

and were to hear of this and my suggestion he would send my wife a very handsome present. But the fact that he has been a widower for so many years makes it hopeless to expect this, or if we were not so right I might write him about the matter." At this moment a bustling old lady visitor present, who had been seated in the corner, suddenly knocked a tumbler of jam off the mantel-piece and broke it. "Never mind, madam," cheerfully exclaimed the rental host, "we've more jam. We can use it for the other babies, even with our last meal. Really, there has been so much in the fine eating line left over in the past few days that I am seriously thinking of hanging a sign on the door notifying people to come and get their jam gratis to this effect. So more jelly or jam here we come!" It is rather astonishing how much interest a certain class of people take in mundane affairs which do not in the least concern them. Your present writer has a copy of an unexpected communication received by the happy parents of the quartet, and judging from their tenor, the writers only live finding that this was sympathy and pity for a poor human being dead, and who had considered to be an unhappy, castaway, fourfold father and muchly distressed mother. A lady living in a thriving town on the "Eastern shore," this state, has written to say that she has been addressed to the mother, and which is truly

A TOUCHING LETTER FROM A YOUNG MATRON.

SALISBURY, Md., October 24, 1883.—My Dear Madam: I learn that you have become the mother of four children at one time, and that you, having had a number of children, are in great doubt as to what to call the little angels which have just arrived. Now, my dear madam, please pardon me, an utter stranger to you, for writing to you, and in this manner, as we are, but I and only child that really do sympathize with you and pity you that I feel I must write you. Now, I do not wonder you are in trouble. Four girls to name! Why, it would almost set me wild if I were you. I tell you what to do. Have your husband write to— publishers, New York city, and get them to print a list of names for you. You will find whole pages of names for children, with just lots of new receipts and information in regard to taking stains out of clothes. But I have made this too long. I am sorry for you, dear madam, and trusting you will pardon me for writing this, I am especially yours,

The following anonymous communication is evidently from a young matron.

AN OLD BACHELOR—WHO HAS BEEN AROUND:

BALTIMORE, October 24, 1883.—Dear Sir: I hear that you are the actual father of four girl babies. Accept, old boy, if you please, the heartfelt sympathy of one of your own sex who has travelled somewhat in the world. I am a genuine bachelor, and have had trouble, and judging from the experience of my married friends only (please remember) these additions are mighty expensive and will be a burden. I have been told that you are on such a wholesale manner. I see you are also troubled about names. I would advise you hereafter to simply number your children. Communication with numbered names you will not be bothered at all, in the future by the care and anxiety of getting names, for as you know, old fellow, there are a great many numbers. In sad communion in spirit.

A MERCENARY OLD BACHELOR.

MERCENARY GIRLISH EFFUSION.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24, 1883.—Sir: I am a young lady resident of Boston, temporarily attending the school of design in this city. I hear that your wife has just had four infants; and I infer from what I read about you that you are in doubt as to what proper appellations they shall wear during their sojourn in this life. Now, if you will remit me a small fee—say \$1. twenty five cents only for each name—I will do my best to supply you with beautiful names for your new treasures. I have a large number of names, and I trust you will be muchly pleased. Hoping to hear from you by return mail, with remittance, as I suggest, respectfully yours,

A FORTUNE TELLER AFTER BUSINESS.

BALTIMORE, Md., October 23, 1883.—Sir: For \$1 will tell the fortune of any four lovely little daughters. I am Madam, the celebrated medium and clairvoyant, well known in this city. As my time is very much preoccupied by business I can write you but once only. Come and call on me. Fee only \$2 for writing four. Tell me each.

Your respectfully, MADAME.—

A NUMBER OF OTHER COMMUNICATIONS

were shown to your representative, but the above are simply the best known in the world." what the "other half" occasionally indulges in. "Yes," sadly remarked the father, as he bid your correspondent "good day," "you are right! When they do live, they will have their right names fastened somewhere on their skirts, on their head or arm. That would prevent mistakes, sir. I am truly proud of my domestic success, and want the world to know it. But please do not give the name of my house, sir; for if you do, I will have to send for the police to make it so I can get in to eat and sleep."

A Compliment to the Constitution.

Banks & Bro., of Gainesville, a banking firm composed of J. H. Banks Sr and D. E. Banks, complimented THE CONSTITUTION a few days ago by paying for the daily as far ahead as 1885. They seem to

appreciate the paper, and THE CONSTITUTION can truly say that they are men who do credit to the city. The senior member of the firm was a soldier who served in the Civil War, and the son of Mr. M. E. Banks was a confederate soldier and was severely wounded in the war. Their father was a prominent physician who was noted for his charity to the poor. Banks & Bro. started with a small capital and have now built up a large business, and own a considerable amount of real estate.

THE ART LOAN.

Spelling Bee Last Night—Decorated China Display Tomorrow—General Notes.

The Art Loan continued yesterday with the same success which has marked its progress from the first. Director Sam Parrot was in charge. His receipts ran up handsomely during the day, the result being well patronized. The fifty cent dinners and the twenty-five cent lunches continue to attract by their genuine worth.

At six o'clock Mr. Parrott gave a dinner to the directors. It was a feast of good things and a general success. The number of visitors and of the food were in exquisite taste, while the luxuries offered were varied and abundant.

At 8 o'clock the evening entertainment began. It was a feast of good things and a general success. The number of visitors and of the food were in exquisite taste, while the luxuries offered were varied and abundant.

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At 8 o'clock the evening entertainment began. It was a feast of good things

M'BRIDE'S CHINA PALACE

HAMMERED BRASS LAMPS, ELEGANT CHINA,
CUTLERY, CROCKERY, LAMPS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIER, SPOONS, FORKS
CASTORS, STATUARY, HOUSEFURNISHING
GOODS, SETH THOMAS CLOCKS, SHOW
CASES. LARGEST STOCK, FINEST
GOODS, LOWEST PRICES IN THE SOUTH,

AT
M'BRIDE'S CHINA PALACE

SAVE MONEY
BY BUYING YOUR
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY

OF
A. F. PICKERT

NO. 5 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.
The largest stock of the finest Silver-plated Ware
will be found at No. 5 Whitehall street. There all
of the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company's
make and guarantee to give satisfaction for twenty
years wear. Do not fail to see these goods before
buying. Remember the place.

A. F. PICKERT,
No. 5 Whitehall Street

COTTON AND WEATHER.

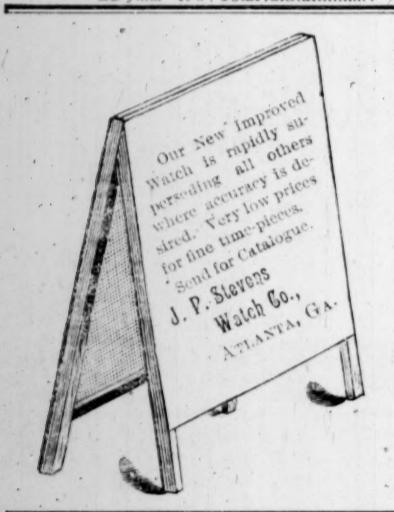
COTTON—Middling uplands closed in Liverpool
yesterday at 6; New York at 10:31 P.M.; in Atlanta
at 9:13 A.M.

Daily Weather Report.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS U.S.A.
U.S. CUSTOM HOUSE, November 3, 10:31 P.M.
All observations taken at the same moment of
time at each place named.

NAME OF STATION.	Baumeister.	The Number.	Wind.	Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.84	54	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
	30.88	45	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.88	54	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Indiana	30.13	70	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.11	70	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.11	56	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	30.11	47	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.26	54	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Pensacola	30.32	55	N. E.	Light	.00	Clear.
Palestine	30.17	64	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.35	53	S. E.	Light	.00	Clear.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time of observation.						
6:31 a.m.	30.9	38	25	N. E.	Fresh	.00
12:31 p.m.	30.42	52	22	S. E.	Fresh	.00
4:31 p.m.	30.34	56	30	S. W.	Light	.00
10:31 p.m.	30.34	54	29	S. W.	Light	.00
Mean-day bar.	30.35	Maximum ther.	59.5			
" " ther.	50.4	Minimum	36.4			
" " ho.	41.3	Total rainfall	.00			



PERSONAL.

Dr. J. P. Huntley, dentist, has removed his office from 25½ Peachtree street to his private residence 61 Wheat street. I.W.

Elam Johnson is gone to complete his arrangements for the big election, November 15.

Mr. George Lawrie will open his skating rink this evening, building around Peachtree street and Western and Atlantic railroads.

Mr. R. W. Wright, publisher and importer, Barclay street, New York, is in the city at Mercer's European hotel. Mr. Wright will be remembered by all who have been in Atlanta recently, former representative of the Scrubbers and the Encyclopedia Britannica. He has with him an elegant line of samples of his publications and will gladly communicate with those who are interested. Engravings are well selected and beautiful.

Don't Forget This.

Don't buy your carpets, rugs, matting, oil cloths and shades until you have seen our new stock just received at greatly reduced prices.

M. RICH & BRO.

High art in the way of Fancy Work, Bric-a-brac, Biscuit and Brass Ornaments of the latest styles, as well as most artistic designs from the country, just received by M. RICH & BRO.

We will call attention to the advertisement of the "Practical Business School." It is conducted by gentlemen and ladies who are thorough in the branches taught. A meeting of those interested will be held Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock at 40 Marietta street, entrance to Concordia hall.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

100 rolls of new carpets, latest designs, just received at very low prices.

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An Arkansas Traveler.

LOKON, ARK., Oct. 26, 1883.

Editor Constitution: For the sake of the balance of mankind who may be suffering, I wish to give you my experience with one of your Georgia remedies. I have been afflicted with scrofula for more than twelve years—have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time and have suffered so much from it that I could not wear clothing. Everybody, including myself, had given me up to die, and I would be a dead man in three months. I had two hundred bottles of oil of camphor, menthol, and other nostrums, and doctors with physicians had ruined my system with mercury and potash when a friend told me of the wonderful cures made by Swift's specific. I got it and began to use it, and was just what I wanted. In a short time it cured me sound and well. Thousands of dollars could not buy from me what Swift's specific has done for me. The county officials, and in fact everybody in the county will bear witness to what I have written, for it was a well known case. Yours respectfully,

R. L. HIGH.

Buncombe Springs Hotel.

This wonderful spring with its magnificent hotel building is now open for the reception of guests. Mr. L. W. Scoville leaves to-day to receive direct management of our springs and endeavor to make a large party of Atlanta ladies and gentleman are to make a trip there this month. Reduced rates have been made from this point—\$10.55 for straight tickets and \$15.85 for round trips. Messrs. Scoville & Chipper deserve great credit for their enterprise.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., November 3, 1883.

Rome circuit.....10 Ocmulgee circuit.....8
Cherokee circuit.....18 Brunswick circuit.....8
Augusta circuit.....22 Macon circuit.....8
Middle circuit.....7 Northern circuit.....8
Atlanta circuit.....46 Coweta circuit.....

No. 15 Argument concluded.

No. 14 Bigham vs. Coleman, trustee. Assump't, from Troup. H. Whitaker, A. H. Cox: B. H. Bassett, for plaintiff in error. Terrell & Longley, for defendant.

Pending reading of record, court adjourned to 10 a.m. on Tuesday next.

RUSHMORE, Ohio.—Dr. A. Page says: "I have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in several instances, and in each case obtained good results."

ART GOODS

French bevelled Mirrors in plain whitewood frames, for decorating. New and Elegant PICTURE FRAME MOULDINGS. ARTISTIC GOLD, BRONZE, AND VELVET FRAMES. And the finest assortment of STEEL ENGRAVINGS ever in Atlanta.

D. C. PITCHFORD.
Successor to
LOVEJOY & PITCHFORD.
28 Whitehall Street.

E. L. WINHAM.
THE
JOB PRINTER
Can be found at LYNCH & LESTER'S Bookstore
No. 7 Whitehall Street.

THE BEST AND MOST DURABLE PIANOS
IN THE MARKET.

From GUSTAVE SATTER, the renowned Pianist and Composer, Honored Member Royal Academy of Sweden, New York Philharmonic, etc.

NEW YORK, December 1876.

MESSES KRANKE & BACH.

Gentlemen—After having severely tested your instruments, and comparing them and Pianos of the same construction, we find that yours are the only ones in America whose mechanism is adequate to the one introduced by the world-renowned house of Erard, in Paris, and which has won the prize of the first place in Europe during the last fifty years. We sincerely wish that you will continue the manufacture of your excellent instruments on the same principle, as it is the only valuable one for true artists and expert performers.

Yours truly, GUSTAVE SATTER.

F. L. FREYER
27 Whitehall Street,

WHOLESALE SOUTHERN AGENT.

Factory Nos. 235, 237, 239, 241 and 243 East 23d St., New York.

WE HAVE GOT

\$100.00

For any one in this city who can say and prove it, that they have got better flour than

DOHME & DUFFY.

Here is a challenge for some of our merchants who blow considerably about the fine quality of their flour. We, as merchants, are tired of seeing The Constitution run up every Sunday morning with merchants who say they have

DOHME & DUFFY.

We will do the same. We will then appoint a committee of ladies who shall say which flour is

THE BEST

And if they will pronounce YOUR flour better than OURS, we will then purchase one hundred barrels of your flour and give you one hundred dollars.

DOHME & DUFFY.

Blankets from 50¢ a pair to the very finest grades made.

Blankets from the great trade auction sale in New York, where thousands of cases of Blankets were forced off.

Thousands of New Flannels, New Cassimeres, New Hosiery and Gloves.

CLOAKS.

JOHN KEELY

First, Last and Always in

CLOAKS

Thousands, literally thousands of Cloaks.

REMEMBER

The sales are so large in this house, and the receipts of goods so frequent that the stock changes its character every day.

What you fail to find here to-day, you will be pretty apt to find to-morrow.

Superb line of

BLACK CASHMERES

Black all-wool French Cashmeres, just opened, at from 40c. to 85c. yard.

I promise to beat any Black Cashmere in Georgia at any given price. Bear this in mind!

G. W. ADAIR.

We have said but little inside of our stores about our Black, Dolman, Bristle, Claret, etc., and Pelises, but if you will give us a call we will show you what you have not seen elsewhere in the city in prices as well as low prices.

M. RICH & BRO.

We are not given to boasting as a general thing, but we can safely say that we have the finest and largest stock of fancy and plain plushes and silks this season that has ever been shown in this country. All we ask is call and see it. We can suit you. We have but one prior for everybody, and that price the lowest.

M. RICH & BRO.

We have just received the most beautiful stock of White and colored Handkerchiefs ever shown. Comprising at least 200 different styles, in prices from 5 cents to \$1.75 each.

M. RICH & BRO.

Don't forget the sale of the Small property, corner of Washington and Fair streets, Tuesday, November 6th, 1883, at 2 o'clock, on the premises.

G. W. ADAIR.

Editor Constitution: For the sake of the balance of mankind who may be suffering, I wish to give you my experience with one of your Georgia remedies. I have been afflicted with scrofula for more than twelve years—have had sores on me as large as a man's hand for that length of time and have suffered so much from it that I could not wear clothing. Everybody, including myself, had given me up to die, and I would be a dead man in three months. I had two hundred bottles of oil of camphor, menthol, and other nostrums, and doctors with physicians had ruined my system with mercury and potash when a friend told me of the wonderful cures made by Swift's specific. I got it and began to use it, and was just what I wanted. In a short time it cured me sound and well. Thousands of dollars could not buy from me what Swift's specific has done for me. The county officials, and in fact everybody in the county will bear witness to what I have written, for it was a well known case. Yours respectfully,

R. L. HIGH.

Black Cashmere, very wide, and heavy, at 75c., worth \$1.00.

New Jerseys, Tricots, Diagonals, Drap De Almas and Henriettes, in perfect jets, and Mourning Blacks, Crepes and long Veils.

HIGH'S.

ATLANTA MUSIC FESTIVAL.

THE TIME APPROACHING FOR THE GREAT EVENT.

NEXT WEEK, NOVEMBER 15th, 16th AND 17th.

GRAND MATINEES FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

READ THESE REMARKS ABOUT THE ATLANTA MUSIC FESTIVAL:

One of the best known Atlanta ladies says: "I attended the Grand Opera Festival in Cincinnati last January, and there was not a chorus there that was one-half as large as the Atlanta Music Festival Choruses will be. Indeed, I think the festival here will be equal to anything ever seen in the country."

A gentleman of fine judgment, who has attended the rehearsal here, says: "I attended the famous Handel and Haydn society's presentation of 'The Creation,' last December, in Boston, where 400 voices formed the chorus. I have also heard the Atlanta Music Festival sing 'The Heavens are Telling,' from the same Oratorio, and I know there can be very little difference in the way the same chorus was sung in Boston and the way it will be sung here. There were 400 in Boston; there will be 350 in Atlanta."

An Atlanta lady, who was educated in Germany, under the best masters in music, says of Miss Fritch: "I have seldom heard a sweeter, more powerful voice. It embraces great compass, marvelous execution, and intelligent conception of her work." Her trilling is wonderful, and her upper registers almost equal to Patti's. I am sure there are not many finer singers in the world than Miss Fritch. She is a perfect cantatrice."

A WORD ABOUT LEVY THE GREAT CORNET VERTUOSO.

What shall be said of the great Levy--that "Prince of Cornetists?" Nothing new can be said, for his praises have been sounded in every clime. His fame reaches every nook and corner of the civilized world. He has entranced cultured audiences in Boston and New York; delighted the elite of London and Paris; has elicited the encomiums of the nobility of Spain and Germany; been feted by the Sultan of Turkey, and crowded with laurels by Eastern potentates; been given a gold cornet by the Czar of Russia and decorated by the Emperor of Morocco. He has blown himself into world-wide notoriety, and is as well known in Berlin as in New York. The golden cornet upon which he plays is the costliest musical instrument ever made. It is chaste and exquisitely ornamented, and, with Levy behind it, produces the most ravishing tones. Audiences cannot resist the entrancing flow of melody which he stirs into motion, and they are swayed to and fro at

the will of the performer. But he must be heard to be appreciated, and once heard never will be forgotten.

Miss Bessie Pierce, the beautiful Soprano, is a worthy companion of the other artists who constitute this galaxy of talent. She comes of an excellent family, being the daughter of the Bishop of Arkansas. Her voice is a pure soprano of exceptional power and high range. Having been trained by the best vocal masters, her method is correct and she uses her voice to the best advantage. Her manners, too, are engaging, and her singing never fails to satisfy the most cultivated as well as those unschooled in the art of music. She enjoys a fine reputation and is continually achieving new triumphs.

THE FINEST ORCHESTRA EVER HEARD IN THE SOUTH!!!

Is this true? Yes, emphatically the truth. The instrumentalists composing it are selected from those who played at the Philadelphia Music Festival. The best musicians of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, massed under the baton of Carl Sentz! An orchestra complete in all details. Each player an artist--a soloist on his own instrument. Drilled and disciplined in ensemble playing and directed by so distinguished a master as Carl Sentz, what can be nearer perfection than their playing? To many, very many, this feature of the Festival will be as pleasing as unique. It is not often that so large a body of skilled musicians can be drawn from the metropolis and induced to visit a city the size of Atlanta. It is known that Theodore Thomas refused to come unless he had a guarantee of \$2,000 a night. Now we will have an orchestra just as good as his for five performances. What an attraction is this!

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTA DURING THIS CARNIVAL OF MUSIC!

GEORGIA COTTON, PRODUCE AND STOCK EXCHANGE.

A COMPLETE SUCCESS!

ENDORSED BY THE BEST BUSINESS MEN OF ATLANTA!

Pronounced by Members of the New York and New Orleans Exchanges

TO BE THE MOST COMPLETE EXCHANGE SOUTH OF NEW YORK OR CHICAGO!

AMPLE CAPITAL!

REMITTANCES SECURE!

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Realizing the necessity of reliable telegraphic reports from the daily markets in the world's most important branches of commerce, we have fitted up the most thorough and complete exchange anywhere in the south. We have spared neither pains nor money to make the enterprise a success, and a visit will satisfy anyone of the scope of our service in all departments. Respectfully,

**PAINÉ, ROWLAND & CO., 9 BROAD ST.
OUR DIFFERENT BOARDS:**

LIVERPOOL BOARD.
Full quotations and daily Liverpool cotton and future market. Also
MANCHESTER
tone. Telegraphic reports 6 times daily.

STOCK BOARD.
18 DIFFERENT STOCKS
Including Western Union, Lake Shore, Louisville and Nashville, Erie, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, New York Central, Texas Pacific, Denver and Rio Grande, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia preferred. Telegraphic reports every half hour.

ATLANTA MARKETS
IN ALL THINGS,
—ALSO ON—
Our Boards.

COTTON BOARD.
FULL COTTON BOARD FOR
FUTURES
ON TWELVE MONTHS.
TONE AND SALES.
Telegraphic Reports seven times daily.

CHICAGO BOARD
Three months' quotations on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Sides and Lard.
Daily receipts on Wheat, Corn and Hogs.
Visible supply of Grain in the United States and Canada.
Grain in store in Chicago.
Stock of Provisions in Chicago.
All reports given this year and last.
Telegraphic Reports every fifteen minutes daily.

SPOT BOARD.
DAILY SPOT QUOTATIONS AND EXPORTS.
DAILY REPORTS.
Consolidated Receipts and Stock Both this and Last Year.
Telegraphic Reports Three Times Daily.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM BOARD.
PIPE LINE CERTIFICATES.
—A NEW—
FEATURE IN THE SOUTH.
PRICE AND TONE.
Telegraphic Reports Every Half Hour.

NEW YORK COFFEE FUTURES BOARD
QUOTATIONS FOR THREE MONTHS.
A NEW FEATURE HERE
ALSO.
TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS
SIX TIMES DAILY.

OUR SOCIAL LIFE

THE EVENTS OF A WEEK IN ATLANTA SOCIETY.

Nuptial News From Many Places—Visitors From Abroad—The Gossip of the Parlor-Club and Dramatic News—Questions Answered and Information Given.

The weather during the week has been delightful. In its last days there was a coolness amid the heat, and mildness in the sunshine that intimated that colder weather was approaching. Claude would have been tempted to have left his studio on the banks of the Tiber, to have his eye drink in the clear sparkling water and lovely forms of nature, as seen in three or four of the paintings of the sun during the week, from bad streetbridge.

During the week was All Hallow Eve, one so deeply interwoven in the life, the literature and the religion of the people of western Europe. In graceful poetry, Robert Burns has kept alive its curious ceremonies of a weird and supernatural character, once so widely celebrated throughout Great Britain and Ireland.

Several weddings, good entertainments at the opera house, the departure of the Governor's Horse Guard, added to the pleasure and excitement of the week. The great attraction, however, has been the Young Men's Art Loan entertainment. The one of Thursday evening, like those of every night, was witnessed with pleasure and interest. It was Director A. C. King's day, and at night fifty little children impersonated Shakespearian characters. What a flash of white teeth, such a sparkle of black, blue, grey and brown eyes, outshining diamonds, and what a glow of red cheeks, outshining roses. What pretty little lips, and what graceful little forms. Fifty superior flowers could not have been collected from any part of the human garden anywhere. Among them was the fascinating, haughty, and tyrannical Cleopatra, she whose smiles were more beautiful than those for whom an Anthony sold an empire. There was Falstaff, just as happy as he who blustered of his sherry sack, with his exuberance of good humor, and an overflowing of his love of laughter and good fellowship. Hamlet, the Dane, the friend of Horatio, and who carried with him the clouded brow of Reflections. Lady Macbeth, preserving her dignity and presence of mind on all occasions, and under trying circumstances, like Mrs. Siddons, in that character. It was an event to see the little miss, Calphurnia, faultlessly costumed, her little head undisturbed by the question as to whether Casca, really gave the first blow to her husband on the fatal ides of March. Petruchio, a madman in his senses; his studied approximation to the intractable character of real madness, and his indifference to every thing but the wild freaks of his own self will. Hero, leaving an indelible impression on all who saw her in her talent, beauty, tenderness, and under the hard trial of her love. Edward IV., one of Shakespear's men, "of humor, possessing the quality of making people happy." Casar, who for an instant stopped at the entrance to the library, mentally repeating with him he personated, "We can retreat now, but once across that river, and we must go on." Ann Boleyn, archness, grace, beauty and coquetry, all natural to her, while the tenderness in her large sparkling eyes, entwined itself about the hearts of all who saw her. Antony, not "mourning over the dead body of Caesar, nor moving the very stones of Rome to rise and mutiny," but engaged in playing upon little maiden's hearts. Romeo, reckless of consequences, in his love for Juliet. Ophelia, with her exquisitely touching character, "Oh rose of May, Oh dower too soon faded; Titania, the Fairy Queen, graceful and spirituelle. Juliet, "whose beauty hangs upon the cheek," and who was so tender in the gentlest simplicity of her love. Beatrice in her loveliness and at times showing a jealousy as did Shakespear's Beatrice from her chariot. Desdemona, graceful, gentle and tender, on seeing "The visage in her mind," her character predominating over her mind. Shylock, brooding over one idea, that of hatred, and fixed in one unalterable purpose, that of his revenge. Othello, with his noble, confiding, tender and generous nature, yet, but with his infamable blood, which, when aroused, is stopped by no consideration. Claudio, ever giving evidence of a passionate attachment for life. But what of space forbids a notice of the fifty little children, each and every one beautifully impersonating the characters selected.

For Drinks.

It is amusing to watch the countenance of a handsomely dressed lady at the opera house Wednesday night, as she is compelled to turn up twice to get someone to pass in and out. She in her looks, reminded one of old Aunt Betsy Trotwood. When she used to join in the Episcopal responses, she would glance commiseratingly over the congregation and say with much fervor, "miserable offenders."

Annual Hop.

Invitations are out for the annual hop of Burke county agricultural association, at the Masonic hall, Waynesboro, Thursday evening, November 8th.

Committee of reception—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wilkins, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Perry.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. McMurray—J. A. Polhill, W. S. Godbee, J. P. Green.

The character and standing of the gentlemen who have the affair under management, insures an evening of enjoyment to all who may attend.

A Hunting Party.

The time for quails comes on space, The setter scents the game; Anticipation lights his face When'er you call him name.

A Hunting Party.

We shoot, but seldom kill, Most anyone can hit a bird, To miss 'em all takes skill."

Quite a well-set party turned out from the Thursday night bird hunting. The above verse does not apply in their case, as they were remarkably successful, returning with a number of birds and rabbits.

To Win Friends!

A young lady of Newnan writes to THE CONSTITUTION asking for some sure plan to win friends. Why not adopt the advice of William Wirt to his daughter on the "small, sweet courtesies of life?" says he.

"I want to tell you something. This is the way to make yourself pleasant to others. It is the way to make yourself popular. It is the way to make your life easier. The world is like the miller at Malvern, who cared for nobody—no, not he—but because nobody cared for him." And the whole world would serve you so if you'll give them that cause. But it is not the world that cares for them by giving them what signs so happily called the small courtesies, in which there is no parasite, whose voice is too full to cease, and which manifest their presence by ten thousand little looks and little acts of attention, giving others the preference in every little employment at the table, in the field, walking, sitting and standing."

Reading and Studying Poetry.

Atlanta can boast of a resident, perhaps, the best reader of poems in the country. He is familiar with the poets who sing for the world, like Shakespeare, Goethe and Milton. She studies Wadsworth, who has touched the most delicate perceptions of the heart, and the most refined thoughts of the dark world of Byron, de Quincey, & Hart. Her admiration has been excited by the influence of the imagination and fancy of Bailey, in his Festus. She has been delighted by Walter Scott's charming "Lady of the Lake," and the "ways of the Last Minstrel." She has been engrossed by the richness of the verse sparkling with gems of beauty, in such poems as "Lalla Rookh," "The Persian Carpet," "The Indian Lover," etc. She has pathetically identified herself with Walt Whitman, and shed a tear to the memory of Edgar A. Poe, as he struggled against fate and fortune.

Pictures at the Art Loan.

The second Art Loan of the Young Men's Library Association exhibits over two hundred and fifty pictures. They are all good. Some of them are gems. The pictures have been well arranged and have a good effect. During the day, the gallery is under charge of Mr. Horace Bradley, who has worked faithfully to make the Loan a success. Many of the pictures are worthy of special notice.

The Wedding March.

A picture which is most attractive and attractive to every visitor is "A Close Shave," by G. Brown, which is full of nature and the simplicity of life. They are all good.

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CLOAKS. CLOAKS. CLOAKS.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF DOLMANS, CIRCULARS, RUSSIAN CIRCULARS, PALETOTS, TAILOR JERSEY COATS, in all Grades and in New and Beautiful Material, ranging in price from the Lowest Price to the Best Garments Made.

ALSO FULL LINE SEAL PLUSH COATS AND JACKETS.

OUR BROCADE VELVETS, RADZMA SILKS, DUCHESSE SATINS AND WOOLEN RHADAMES TRICOT LADIES' CLOTH ARE BEAUTIFUL AND SELLING RAPIDLY. GIVE US A CALL.

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SHOES for Men, Ladies and Children. Finest Hand-Made a Specialty.
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Stetson's, Morris Gardner's and other Fashionable Makes. Silk, Fur, Cassimere, Derby's, Soft and Stiff, Latest and Nobliest Styles. Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear, Underwear, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs and everything in



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OUR STOCK IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE
BUSINESS ADDRESS SUITS
AND OVERCOATS
EQUAL TO CUSTOM-MADE GOODS AND AT
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES
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Every part is pleasingly executed
and yet does not conflict with
the central feature—the face. We intend the execu-
tion of all its excellencies, which can easily be
appreciated even by the most practical minded.

Bierstadt is represented by a charming land-
scape (No. 7) "The Rocky Mountains" which is
beautiful in atmosphere and effect. The scene is
covered with snow, and in the distance the putting
peaks fade gradually from sight and are lost in the dim distance. Upon the nearest point stands a mountain hut, which has
the approaching step of some hunters who are
crouching behind a huge rock. In the foreground—in pleasing contrast with the surroundings
and the sky—some nicely-executed and
charming scenes.

"Cattle" (No. 14), by J. H. L. de Haas, is one the strongest works in the collection, and should be
seen by all art lovers.

"The Spanish Landing Place," by J. C. Nicoll, (No. 15), is an attractive painting and catches the eye of everyone. The painting gives a sea view of a harbor with a vessel in the foreground. Upon the shore a camp fire is shown in the striking contrast with the general tone and with the moonlight falls beautifully upon a receding wave. Two perfect gems (Nos. 2 and 20) can be found in the collection.

"The Lower Mass" and "Dutch Fishing Boats."

J. Wells Champney's "Mellissa" is a beautiful young girl, quietly busied with her sewing.

Her smiling manner and gentle smile give her a favorite with every visitor. Some excellent artistic execution is shown in this picture, especially in the painting of the arms. The flesh tone is perfectly true.

Among two hundred and fifty paintings the visitor can derive the greatest pleasure and profit, for among them there can be found subjects that will appeal to his better nature and furnish thought for the highest intellectual enjoyment.

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